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*Valentine's Manual
of the
City of New York*



REPRODUCED FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT, NO. 2 OF THE SERIES 1013

View of New York from Morningside, 1825

Engraving and aquatint
published by Bailey, Ward
& Co., New York, taken
from about the site of the
Hamilton Barracks, 1802.
100, *Manuscript Series*.

Valentine's Manual of the City of New York

1917-1918

New Series No. 2.



Edited by

Henry Collins Brown

*The Old Colony Press
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CLASSICS

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The design of this publication, established by the City in 1816, is to create an interest in the history of New York, and to encourage a study of the subject by every means in its power.

All receipts are devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the Manual and our friends are cordially invited to submit photographs and articles pertaining to our subject. Such as are found available will be paid for at our usual rates.

Copyright, 1917
by
Henry Collins Brown.

To the memory of
John Pintard
and his beloved institution
The New York Historical Society
this volume is affectionately
dedicated

Duplicate copies of the large supplement in this number on heavy plate paper suitable for framing may be had at \$1.50 per copy. Proofs of colored plates may also be obtained at \$1.00 each.



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VALENTINE'S MANUAL

THE SECOND NUMBER

Our Revival last year, of the famous old Manuals of Valentine proved a matter of deep concern to a considerable number of our fellow villagers. If no bells were rung from the ancient Fire Towers nor any Broad-sides posted up at Fraunces Tavern, the intelligence nevertheless quickly spread to all and sundry. Many respectable persons were observed to gather outside the Merchants' Exchange and in front of the Bank to discuss the welcome news. Our worthy High Constable, Arthur Woods warned several groups of citizens who persisted in blocking traffick in the Broad Way, and the Sub Way that such conduct was unseemly and contrary to the laws of the Crown and the Statutes made and provided. Whereupon these groups after giving three cheers for the new Manual, quietly dispersed to their homes, there to examine its contents at their leisure and to speculate upon the possibility of its continuance.

It was the late Charles A. Dana who was fond of saying that no artistic success was possible without also a commercial one, and in this we fear, he is right. The stern necessity of making everything "pay" in this life occasionally, we think, deprives us of some things really worth while. Yet in the long run the really meritorious accomplishment demonstrates its right to live and achieves a practical, as well as an artistic success. Difficulties, and many of them, may be encountered at the beginning but in time these will disappear and the result prove the soundness of the fundamental idea.

* * * * *

In the Salutory of our first number, we expressed ourselves as emphatically opposed to the idea that the New Yorker had no love for his city, no pride in its storied past, no knowledge of its history or affection for its traditions. And we backed our belief by reviving the "Manual"—that ancient storehouse of antiquarian lore and fascinating annals of Old New York, which has little interest to any but our own people, and they few and far between.

The late Mr. Whitridge remarked to us on a memorable occasion "New York is not a big city, it's a little bit of a village." And so it is. In time no doubt all these people of curious tongues will be assimilated. As it was in the beginning so is it now. Our alien friend of today is the native of tomorrow. Always has New York been a polyglot city. But he cannot well be included today when we speak of New Yorkers, and he is very numerous. When we deduct also those of similar tongue, but also foreign in the sense of not having been born here, we realize the truth and justice of Mr. Whitridge's remark. And so the Manual must pick and choose from the remnant that remains.

* * * * *

If our readers bewail the fact that it does not achieve the unique popularity reserved for the Thursday-Friday-Saturday Evening Post or Harold Bell Wright, let him dismiss all such gloomy thoughts and depressing regrets.



Filling in the Battery from Broadway to South Ferry.

This remarkable photograph is supposed to be the first out-door photograph ever made in our city. It was taken on a wax paper negative in 1854, by a Frenchman, V. Prevost. It shows the original Battery Wall, then fronting Greenwich Street and Broadway, and the filling-in work under way that made the present Battery Park. A bridge formerly led to Castle Garden, but that now disappears.

Courtesy of Mr. S. V. Hoffman.

The publishing business at best is not a short cut to wealth. Its product is far from being a necessity. And in a year when every body feels under moral obligation to practice self denial, and economy is preached from every house top, a new book is not exactly the traditional long felt want.

All of which is supplementary and corroborative of the statement made at the beginning of this paragraph—that the New Yorker is fond of his city and its history. He made the Manual pay the very first year.

* * * * *

Countless letters of a kindly and congratulatory nature were received by us upon the appearance of the initial number. The press of the city were also extraordinarily cordial in their welcome and bestowed upon us much higher praise than we had any reason to expect. Mr. James Gordon Bennett was especially kind, as readers of the Herald will recall. His absence from the city in no wise affects his interest in its welfare and he was of great aid in bringing the Manual to the attention of many New Yorkers. The list of friends who, by word or deed, were helpful in this enterprise is long. To them all we extend our grateful appreciation and cheerfully share with them the credit for the success of the Revival whose permanency seems now assured.

* * * * *

It is also pleasant to reflect that in its first issue the Manual was helpful to the people of New York in a very important matter—the printing of the hitherto unpublished Minutes of the Common Council from 1784 to 1831. Our readers will recall our article on this subject on page 6, which we followed up by personal letters to the Mayor and other prominent persons whose aid we sought to obtain in the matter. The Mayor's secretary Mr. Bertram de Cruger acknowledged our letter saying that "something more" would be heard from him "in a day or two."

Evidently this promised "something more" presaged definite action, for in a short time a Committee was

appointed, the Board of Estimate passed an appropriation of \$15,000 to start the work, and early in July the first copy was being made ready for the printer. Mayor Mitchell deserves the thanks of all our citizens for his action in this matter. These Minutes cover the most vital and interesting period of our city's history—its very cradle days in fact—and begin evidently the day after the evacuation of the city by the British. The first recorded meeting however is a little later, Feb. 1784, at which time the Council elected Mr. James Duane as our first Mayor and Mr. Richard Varick as our first Recorder. The scene of this memorable occurrence was in the Tavern kept by John Simmons on the corner of Wall and Nassau Streets. By one of those curious coincidences of fate, a great-great grandson of Mr. Duane's is now a Vice President in the great banking house which now rears its lofty height on the modest site of Simmons' Tavern.

* * * * *

The New York Historical Society could find an appropriate place for a tablet on this building, recording the first meeting of our City Fathers and it would make a fitting close to a celebration which could be planned to observe the final printing of these Minutes.

* * * * *

We are inclined to think, in which opinion we hope our readers share, that this second issue of the Manual is a distinct improvement over the first. We naturally approached the first number with considerable trepidation. It was no slight task to attempt to succeed so charming and delightful an editor as Mr. Valentine. But as the work progressed we found the same cordial co-operation from various sources as was extended to Mr. Valentine and which proved so helpful to him in his work. His relations with the New York Historical Society were particularly fortunate; and we find that many of the articles which are now classics in our annals were the work of one or another of their Librarians, extending over a period of nearly twenty years.



© H. C. BROWN

Chambers Street, 1872—completion of the A. T. Stewart building. For many years a small saloon broke the continuity of the front, the owner declining to sell at any price. At his death, Stewart was then able to complete his structure.

Mr. George H. Moore who was Librarian of the Society from 1849 to 1875 discovered the famous map of New York known as the "Duke's plan" in the British Museum during a visit to London, and brought it to Valentine's attention. Mr. William Kelby, assistant Librarian from 1857 to 1892, was also frequently called upon and furnished such famous articles as the exhaustive sketch of the History of Broadway, which has served as a model for every writer on the topic ever since—and also the equally famous contribution relating to the Evacuation of the City of New York by the British in which every movement of the Commander-in-chief of the American Army is carefully noted even to the time of its actual occurrence. The labors of Valentine were consequently immensely lightened by this intelligent and hearty co-operation, and the ripe scholarship of these two men contributed in no small degree to the fame which was afterwards to come to the Manual.

* * * * *

We speak thus in detail of the close connection between the officers of the New York Historical Society and the old Manual with a two fold purpose. First, to record our own relief at having made a discovery which greatly reduces our own sense of responsibility and encourages us to believe that there is possibility of equaling the work of our distinguished predecessor—and with the many new methods of pictorial embellishment—of even exceeding it in some respects. For we have found the Historical Society as keenly sympathetic to the present Manual as their predecessors were to the old. The Librarian Mr. Robert Hendre Kelby is a brother of the late William Kelby, and no one who has met and discoursed with Mr. Alexander J. Wohlhagen, the learned assistant Librarian, will doubt for a moment that the same splendid co-operation and service which has been assured the present editor, should result in as successful a Manual today as it did yesterday.

Another most gratifying circumstance is the wonderful help received from other sources. Through the courtesy of Mr. Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, a former President

of the New York Historical Society, the rare and absorbingly interesting views of New York in 1854 never before published were kindly supplied. No earlier photographs of this city are known to exist. They were the work of a French artist and the negatives were taken on wax paper. This antedates almost anything we know of in photography not excluding the daguerreotype—which was not used for out door work till several years later. The substance on which these negatives are made is strangely suggestive of the present day film but not quite so durable. In all there are 48 of these unique photographs all showing scenes in our own city—one of which portrays old Columbia College still in Murray street, and is the only actual photograph of these buildings known to exist. We have selected two of these prints for reproduction in this issue, which are shown elsewhere in these pages, and will present the balance from time to time. The readers of the Manual therefore owe a vote of thanks to Mr. Hoffman for his great courtesy.

* * * * *

Following Mr. Hoffman's lead came Mr. Hopper Striker Mott whose fame as a local historian needs no encomium from us. Mr. Mott knows Bloomingdale as the average man knows his alphabet, and the rest of the island almost equally as well. His advice and counsel have been followed in the arrangement of many details in this number and his personal contributions on Jones' Wood and the Van den Heuvel house are only the beginning of many others we hope to print.

* * * * *

A special word of thanks is also due the Rev. Dr. Robert S. Barbour of Montclair for his interesting photographs of West and South streets, showing the forest of masts which formerly were distinctive of these thoroughfares; and of the views of Union and Madison Squares showing grand old trees of a size that have long since disappeared.

Dr. Barbour picked up these rare old pictures in his student days in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1874. They were



Looking South on Broadway and Fifth Avenue from Twenty-fourth Street, 1889.
Fifth Avenue Hotel on the right.

made by an English firm for the foreign market exclusively and so far as we have been able to ascertain, were never offered for sale in New York at all. They are certainly of great interest.

Dr. Barbour's aunt who died only last year, lived in the house at the corner of Broadway and Vesey street as far back as 1824. We print elsewhere a short account of her early recollections of this neighborhood, at that time the very edge of the City.

Another volunteer helper is Mr. S. S. Dunham. Mr. Dunham wanted to write something about old Bond street and he came to the right office with his idea.

Few streets have ever received such faithful portrayal, such indefatigable research as Mr. Dunham has bestowed upon Bond street. We predict that the social importance of that bygone thoroughfare will come as a positive surprise, and a pleasant one, to many of our readers, although some of us still retain a vivid recollection of its vanished glory. Mr. Dunham has written a great article and we hope he will keep up the good work.

* * * * *

We must not forget also our good friend Mr. John Jay Pierrepont of Brooklyn who kindly offered to correct the proof sheets of our last number. It seemed to us that it was imposing upon good nature and alas! we didn't avail ourselves. If the offer is repeated—

* * * * *

It is also a pleasure to welcome to the pages of the Manual the work of so talented and graceful a writer at Mr. Walter Prichard Eaton, whose contribution on old Lafayette Place, we feel sure, will be greatly appreciated. Mr. Eaton writes us that his two old aunts who spent their girlhood days in this quiet neighborhood have furnished him with most of his facts, thus making his story practically one of personal reminiscence.

The history of our old streets is growing daily in importance and these contributions from persons still living are bound to be of the greatest value to the historian of the future. We intend to devote considerable

space to them in each number, and Beekman Street is in course of preparation. We should particularly like the story of Fifth Avenue between the years 1870 to 1895—its golden age. Which of our readers can supply it?

* * * * *

The charming prints in colors from the Pyne Collection are also we think of extraordinary value and interest. And we wish also to call attention to the perfectly splendid manner in which they have been reproduced in all the quaintness and charm of their original old fashioned coloring. We direct special attention to this achievement as a tangible evidence of our ability to surpass the best of the old Valentine work by the newer and more perfect methods of present day engraving.

We have been unable to secure the names of all the present owners of some of the pictures, but our thanks are due them nevertheless, and particularly to Mr. Percy Pyne II, through whose kindness this feature was secured.

* * * * *

A word of praise should also be recorded on behalf of the paintings shown in this number depicting New York in the Great World War of 1917. We do not recall a time when the city was so lavishly decorated, nor when the effect was so impressive. A short period was only available in which to secure this record and many thanks are due Miss Alice Heath, the artist, for the results obtained. As a feature of the City's history, these sketches will form an interesting item in its chronology.

* * * * *

Our large folded supplement showing the contrast between a view of lower Manhattan in 1876 and the same scene today will, we think, prove a welcome addition to the memorabilia of Old New York.

The first view was taken in our Centennial Year by James Beals from a point on the top of the then unfinished



ROBERT FULTON'S PATENT STEAMSHIP, NEW YORK, N.Y., 1807

The Clermont on her Voyage up the Hudson Passing West Point

ONE of the lithographs published in Paris depicting the "new steam-boat" invented by M. Fulton. Formerly in the Pyne Collection. *Engraved by Robert Fildes.*

Brooklyn Bridge. It shows Trinity still the most conspicuous feature in the landscape, and the Post Office as the highest building in sight. Today both these objects are completely hidden from view by their towering neighbors. The present day negative was taken from a point as near to the 1876 view as is now practical and we think the result is remarkably good. It is by no means an easy feat and the photographer had a perilous time among the eerie heights of the cables of the Tower.

Copies of this picture on heavy plate paper suitable for framing can be had at this office. Price \$2.00, which includes expense of mailing.

* * * * *

Although this is but the second number of the Manual, there is abundant evidence that it can be made an important contribution to the literature of our City. Owing to the peculiar nature of its contents we cannot hope for a very large circulation—at least so it is said.

We do not, however, agree with this view. There are many people in our city who would gladly subscribe to the Manual, did they but know about it. As a Christmas Gift last year it was quite in demand. The advance sale of this year's number showed a substantial gain. But the expense of advertising is too great at present to permit of much effort in that line, so we shall have to rely on the goodness of our friends to obey that injunction of Colonial days, "Let one tell the other."

Any subscriber who sends us a new patron will receive a copy of the Lower Manhattan View, already described, suitable for framing, as an evidence of our appreciation.

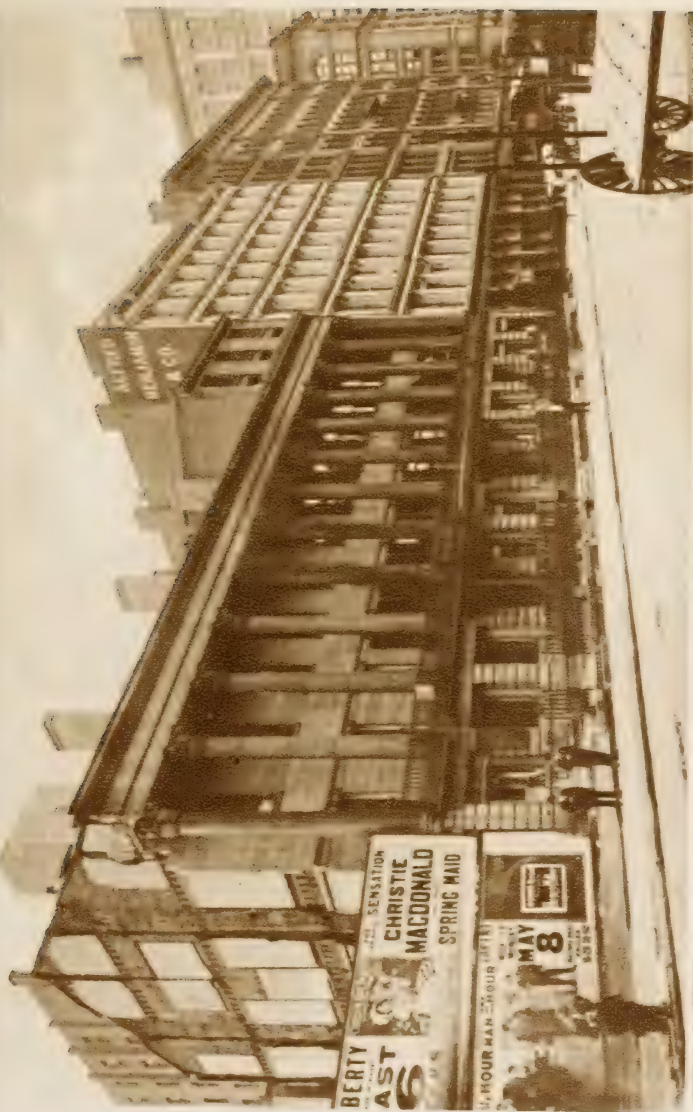
A copy of the Manual for this purpose will be sent to any address on approval upon request.

The Editor.

Lafayette Place

By Walter Prichard Eaton

Four old columned houses, shorn of their porches and their little front yards and iron palings, and no longer homes, are all that is left of the glory that was Lafayette Place. These four houses, of the original nine which constituted La Grange Terrace, or Colonnade Row, as it was later called, are directly opposite the old Astor Library building. The last of them were abandoned as residences in 1915, (the present numbers are 430 and 432), which under the name of the Oriental, a famous boarding house opened in 1851, clung on like Casabianca. It is a sad commentary on our American cities that no better use can be found for buildings of architectural charm and enduring construction than to tear them down. La Grange Terrace was built of marble, so well and solidly laid that when the southern five houses were demolished a little over a decade and a half ago (they stood where the new Wanamaker store house is now erected), dynamite had to be employed. Architecturally, they were unique in New York, their American counterpart being the old Charleston Hotel, in Charleston, South Carolina. The ground story projected six or eight feet, and was comparatively low with pretty porches. This ground story was solid masonry, making the windows deeply recessed. It supported, in front, tall fluted columns which ran up two stories high and carried a heavy cornice of solid stone. There were still two other stories above this cornice, invisible from the street. Along the base of these columns ran a wrought iron rail, and the low windows of the second story parlors let out upon the stone balcony thus formed. Inside, the houses were (and two at least of those that remain, are) adorned with mahogany doors on silver hinges, doors which have not sagged half an inch in nearly a century, with elaborate plaster work, marble mantles, and stately Greek columns of wood between the large parlors. As



10079 H. M. TIEMAN

Lafayette Place. The original LaGrange Terrace. The most fashionable of all old New York residences, afterwards known as the Colonnade Hotel.

far as solidity and perfection of construction goes, these houses could probably not be duplicated today without a tremendous expenditure of money. Yet the town sweeps by them, and all this splendid masonry, this monument to the taste of an elder day, goes by the board!

Lafayette Place was cut through from Great Jones Street to Astor Place in 1826. Eastward the Bowery was "farthest north," and on the west Broadway practically ended at Astor Place. From the last years of the 18th century, the space between, at the upper end, had been used as a pleasure ground, called Vauxhall Garden, with various forms of entertainment purveyed after 1804 by a Frenchman named Delacroix. It had previously been owned by a Swiss florist named Jacob Sperry. He sold the plot in 1804 to John Jacob Astor, for \$45,000, and Astor gave a twenty-one year lease to Delacroix. The laying out of Lafayette Place in 1826 of course cut directly through this property, and the garden shrank to the easterly half, between the present Astor Library building and Astor Place. Shortly after, in 1830, a man named Seth Geer, much to the amusement or scorn of many, began the erection of La Grange Terrace, on the west side of the new Place. Such palatial residences far from town were looked upon as folly; but Geer persisted (incidentally causing something of a rumpus among the stone cutters' trade by securing his stone by convict labor from Sing Sing), and presently men and women began to come up here "into the fields" to see the magnificent houses, which were rising in solitary splendor. Probably at the same time the trees which later almost met over the little street were set out, and the rather remote spot began to assume attractiveness. At any rate, Geer's folly turned out to be wisdom, for very soon after Lafayette Place began rapidly to attract the rich and fashionable.

In November, 1836, the cornerstone of the Reformed Dutch Church was laid, on the northwest corner of Lafayette Place and Fourth Street, and the building was dedicated in 1839. It was called "the Middle Dutch Church." The building was strictly Greek, with twelve splendid granite monoliths on the portico—the only

monoliths in the city then, or for years thereafter. A poor wooden spire, out of keeping, surmounted this Greek temple, and years later was destroyed by fire to nearly everybody's relief. The building was razed in the early '90's, and the monoliths destroyed—an inexcusable piece of stupid legal vandalism. St. Bartholomew's church, on the northeast corner of Lafayette Place and Great Jones Street, was also built in 1836, a small congregation at first attending it. But it rapidly grew larger and more fashionable. Ultimately it moved to Madison Avenue and 44th Street, and even now is about to move a third time—three removals in less than a century. What other city on the globe is so restless?

About opposite the centre of La Grange Terrace, which, of course, was occupied now by families of wealth, William B. Astor, son of John Jacob, presently erected his mansion, a substantial, block-like brick building not unlike those on North Washington Square. Immediately south was the Sands house, built by Austin Ledyard Sands, of severe gray granite. Both these residences were visible within recent memory, the Astor home in after years being noted as Seighortner's restaurant. In the Terrace, in Number 33 (the second southernmost house) lived Irving Van Wart, with whom his relative, Washington Irving, spent many winters. In Number 43 lived the Honorable David Gardiner, whose daughter Julia was there married, in 1844, to President John Tyler. Edwin D. Morgan, later the New York war governor, lived at Number 35. Next door lived John Jacob Astor, son of William B. Astor. Later, in the same house, the Columbia Law School was founded. An Astor son-in-law, Franklin H. Delano, lived in number 39. Farther north, on the corner of Astor Place, was a large house built by the elder John Jacob Astor for his daughter, Mrs. Walter Langdon. It had an elaborate ball room, and a garden surrounded by a high wall. Walter Langdon, the younger, who married Catherine Livingston, built a house almost directly opposite, which stood there almost into this century, directly south of Brokaw's old clothing store. The Langdon mansion on the west side was demolished about 1875. All up and down the Place



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Broadway, at Rector Street, about 1880. The old Empire Building, in which Russell Sage had his office, and which also housed the Union Trust Company and others.

similar houses, in the two decades following the opening of the street, were erected and occupied by the wealthy and fashionable New Yorkers of the time. St. Bartholomew's Church, on the Great Jones Street corner, became noted as the church of "society" weddings. Dinners and balls were the rule in the season, and the street was alive with the roll of gay carriages. The houses on the west had stables and gardens behind, reached by an alley from Broadway, and those on the east were reached by a similar alley from the Bowery. Meanwhile, Vauxhall Gardens persisted, though restricted now to a small area on the east side of the Place at the northerly end of the present Astor Library building.

John Jacob Astor the elder died in 1848, and in 1853 his memorial, the Astor Library, was completed, one third of the present structure. Two additions were later given by his family, in 1855, and 1875. What will become of the building, a rather mournful and gloomy pile, now that the books have gone to the central depository of the New York Public Library, is a question not yet solved.

In 1851, Israel Underhill opened in the two houses of La Grange Terrace, Numbers 43 and 45, a family hotel, for people of wealth who did not care to keep house. This was known as The Oriental, and was destined to be the last survivor of domesticity on Lafayette Place. Fashion was still, at that time, centered about the tree hung street. In 1856, the Schermerhorns, who lived at the corner of Great Jones Street, gave a "*bal costume de rigueur*" of the reign of Louis XV, which certainly would have increased the membership of the Socialist party if there had been a Socialist party in those days. "Mr. S—ff's costume" (we quote from a contemporary account), "diamonds included, cost it is said, \$17,000." At Astor Place, too, stood the Opera House, facing down Lafayette Place, but the McCready-Forrest riots in 1849 rather put the damper on that institution, and not long after it was converted into the Mercantile Library.

The expansion of the city following the Civil War affected Lafayette Place seriously as a residence street, in spite of the fact that it was tucked away between the Bowery and Broadway, and was not a through thorough-

fare. Backing up to it on Broadway came the theatre (where Wanamaker's new storehouse and garage is now), which, originally a church, had a checkered career, finally ending up as a prize fight arena. The later additions to the Astor Library had put out the little colored lights and smothered the tables in Vauxhall Gardens. In 1872 St. Bartholomew's Church moved away. In 1875 a loft building replaced the Langdon mansion. The five southern houses of La Grange Terrace became the Colonnade Hotel (with an entrance, still remembered, on Broadway). Just south of them another house became the Diocesan House of the Episcopal Church of New York. The Astor Mansion was converted into Sieghortner's restaurant. The trees still stood, and the noble monoliths of the church on the corner of Fourth Street, but the decay of the street had obviously set in. By the beginning of the present century the monoliths had gone, the five houses of the famous terrace which made up the Colonnade Hotel had been destroyed (leaving a vacant lot which was not built up till last year), and across the way many of the old houses had been replaced by business structures, or else converted into trade and made ugly and almost unrecognizable. The final blow came with the building of the subway. Lafayette Place was cut through south from Great Jones Street, rechristened Lafayette Street, paved with noisy Belgian block, and used as a through artery for heavy traffic. Its doom as a place of residence was sealed.

But the two houses now numbered 430 and 432, the middle two of the four survivals of La Grange Terrace, still bore the gold sign, "The Oriental," over the door, and the great Virginia creeper climbed the stone columns to the roof. Two daughters of Israel Underhill still kept the house—almost, one might say, kept the faith. They kept it even when, a few years later, the Street Commission made them strip off the porches and the little green front yards, to widen the sidewalk. The panes in the windows were turning faintly purple, like the glass on Beacon Hill. The mahogany doors still swung on noiseless silver hinges. The elderly men and women who had come to look on the Oriental as home, and



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Battery Park and Staten Island Ferry, 1874—before construction of elevated railroad.
Most of the old homes on State Street have since disappeared.
Courtesy Dr. R. S. Barbour.

many a visiting Bishop who welcomed the proximity to the Diocesan House, still filled the rooms. And, on every Memorial Day, the old, torn flag which had flown from the house during the bitter years of the Civil War, when the Seventh had formed in Lafayette Place to march to the front, draped the iron balcony rail. These two houses were an oasis of an elder day in the heart of the lower town.

But even these two brave old ladies gave up the struggle at last, and retired from the racket and dust of truck traffic, the surrounding hum of sweat shops, to the quiet of the country. That was in 1915. "The Oriental," is no more. The last residence has been abandoned on Lafayette Place, and only four dingy stone relics of the nine columnar houses which once made La Grange Terrace remain to speak to the passerby of its ancient glory. Not a tree is left, not a vine.

But one vine still lives. The writer has a root of that great Virginia Creeper which climbed over 43 and 45, and it is flourishing still. The war flag, too, still is draped from a balcony on every Decoration Day. But vine and balcony are far away from Lafayette Place. The scene when Astor walked stiffly down to Great Jones Street, on his way to Wall, when gay carriages rolled under the trees and the colored lamps twinkled in Vauxhall Gardens, lives only in the memories of a few old people. Nothing is permanent in New York but change!

New-York, May 20, 1766.

Joy to AMERICA !

At 3 this Day arrived here an Expreſs from *Boston* with the following moſt glorious News, on which *H. Gaine* congratulates the Friends of *America*.
Boston, Friday 11 o'Clock, 16th May, 1766.

This Day arrived here the Brig *Harrifon*, belonging to *John Hancock*, Eſq; Capt. *Shubael Coffin*, in 6 Weeks and 2 Days from *London*, with the following moſt agreeable Intelligence, viz.

From the *LONDON GAZETTE*.

Westminſter, March 18.

THIS day his Maſteſty came to the houſe of Peers, and being in his royal robes, ſeated on the throne, with the uſual ſolemnity, Sir *Francis Molineaux*, Gentleman uſher of the black rod was ſent with a Meſſage from his Maſteſty to the houſe of commons, commanding their attendance in the houſe of peers. The commons being come thither accordingly, his Maſteſty was pleaſed to give his Royal Aſſent to

An ACT to *Repeal* an Act, made the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, entitled, An Act for granting and applying certain ſtamp Duties, and other Duties in the *Britiſh* Colonies and Plantations in *America*, towards further defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and ſecuring the ſame; and for mending ſeveral Parts of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament relating to the Trade and Revenues of the ſaid Colonies and Plantations, as direct the Manner of determining and recovering the Penalties and Forfeitures therein mentioned.

When his Maſteſty went to the Houſe he was accompanied by greater Numbers of People than ever was known on the like Occaſion; many Copies of the Repeal were ſent to Falmouth, to be forwarded to America; and all the Veſſels in the River Thames bound to America, had Orders to ſail.

5 o'Clock, P. M. Since compoſing the Above an Expreſs arrived from Philadelphia with a Confirmation of the Repeal, and that a printed Copy of it by the King's Printer lay in the Coffee-Houſe for the Peruſal of the Publick.

Broadſide, announcing Repeal of the Stamp Act.
New York, 1766.



J. H. C. BROWN

Sky-line of New York—1885. The Produce Exchange and Cyrus Field Building (No. 1 Broadway) were the principal landmarks to be seen from the river.

New York in the Great World War of 1917

The entrance of a great country into a war of such a serious character as the one now confronting us, brought forth in New York one of the most patriotic demonstrations ever witnessed in the history of the city. Flags, banners, streamers, badges, buttons, and every device by which the national colors could be appropriately displayed were everywhere in evidence. When the great War Commissions appeared, and Joffre, Viviani, Balfour, Udine and Marconi were actually in the streets, the Allied flags promptly made their appearance and the effect was indescribably beautiful. Luncheons, dinners and every sort of public appreciation was lavished upon the distinguished visitors and New York gave unmistakable evidence of her pro-Ally leanings. The main thoroughfares like Broadway, Wall Street, Fifth Avenue, the Battery, etc., were a living mass of color. Such a wealth of decoration never appeared before and it will be a long time before it is repeated. So important did this seem to us that we had a number of views specially painted to record this demonstration. These pictures in all probability will soon become of great historic value, as we know of no others in existence.

The views are by our own special artist, Miss Alice Heath. They are an interesting souvenir of a rare occasion and are worthy of careful preservation.

The most important concession the New Yorker has yet made to the war is to agree to go home not later than 1 a.m. At least, all cabarets, theatres, restaurants, etc., close at that hour and when you deduct the time spent in rising when "Poor Butterfly," the "Star Spangled Banner," "My Country 'Tis of Thee," and "Dixie" are played, you can readily see that the poor New Yorker is really quite a patriotic martyr. He never knows exactly for which tune he should rise, so he stands for all and thus performs a needless amount of labor and besides lets his dinner grow cold.

Nevertheless he is bearing up bravely, and the outward signs of the city seem to indicate that "Business as Usual" is largely his guiding star for the present in this crisis.

Other unusual incidents were the parade of the salesmen who were delegated to dispose of the Liberty Loan Bonds and the fact that all sorts of merchants in the retail line willingly set aside room and clerks in order to facilitate the work of the Government in selling these obligations.

An Old Hostelry—The Eagle Hotel

A hotel almost forgotten by old New Yorkers, but still doing business at the old stand is the Eastern Hotel at Whitehall and South Streets. It is not generally known that Jenny Lind stayed at this hotel at the time she sang in Castle Garden, and going still further back, Robert Fulton was a frequenter of this hotel and Daniel Webster was known here too. The Eastern Hotel dates back to 1822. It was originally called the Eagle Hotel, and has passed through its various phases as a fashionable hostelry to the present time, when it is largely used as a restaurant and a place for the accommodation of transient travelers. Recently it has been known as the Great Eastern Hotel.

Nothing New About Universal Military Service

Compulsory Universal Military Service, which strikes so many of our people as being entirely foreign to our policies, as a matter of fact came in with the Republic. Our democratic ancestors recognized the fairness of common service for all men in a republic and although peaceful in their desires and non-militaristic in their habits they believed in being prepared, by training every able bodied man to do his part as a soldier should need arise. The first section of the act of 1792 is as follows:—

That each and every free and able-bodied white male citizen of the respective states, who is or shall be of the age of eighteen years and under the age of forty-five years (except as hereinafter excepted) shall, severally and respectively, be enrolled in the militia by the captain or commanding officer of the company within whose bounds such citizen shall reside. And it shall at



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Broadway, north from 40th Street, 1890—showing in the distance Long Acre flats, old-fashioned row of apartments, now site of Hotel Astor.

all times hereafter be the duty of every such captain or commanding officer of a company to enroll every such citizen, as aforesaid, and also those who shall, from time to time, arrive at the age of eighteen years, or, being of the age of eighteen years and under the age of forty-five years (except as before excepted) shall come to reside within his bounds; and shall, without delay, notify such citizen of the said enrollment, by a proper non-commissioned officer of the company, by whom such notice shall be proved. That every citizen so enrolled and notified shall, within six months thereafter, provide himself with a good musket or firelock, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, and a knapsack, a pouch, with a box therein to contain not less than twenty-four cartridges, suited to the bore of his musket or firelock, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball; or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot pouch, and powder horn, twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter of a pound of powder; and shall appear so armed, accoutred, and provided when called out to exercise or into service; except that when called out on company day's exercise only he may appear without a knapsack.

We have returned to the fair mindedness and good sense of the fathers since the Great War drew us in, and, let us hope that their simple and sensible example will not be again departed from.

Mr.

YOU being a Training Soldier in the Company of Militia
under the Command of *Lt William Stebbins*
are hereby Required in His Majesty's Name, to appear at
your Colours upon Thursday the 22d Current, *at the usual*
place of parade at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, on the
second Beat of the Drum, with Arms complear, according
to Law; whereof you are not to fail; it being according
to an Act of the Great and General Court, or Assembly,
of this Province, requiring the same, upon Penalty of paying
the Sum of Twenty Pounds, for Non-Appearance.

April. 1756.

Sam^l Colton Sergeant

In the Days of Universal Military Service, 1756.

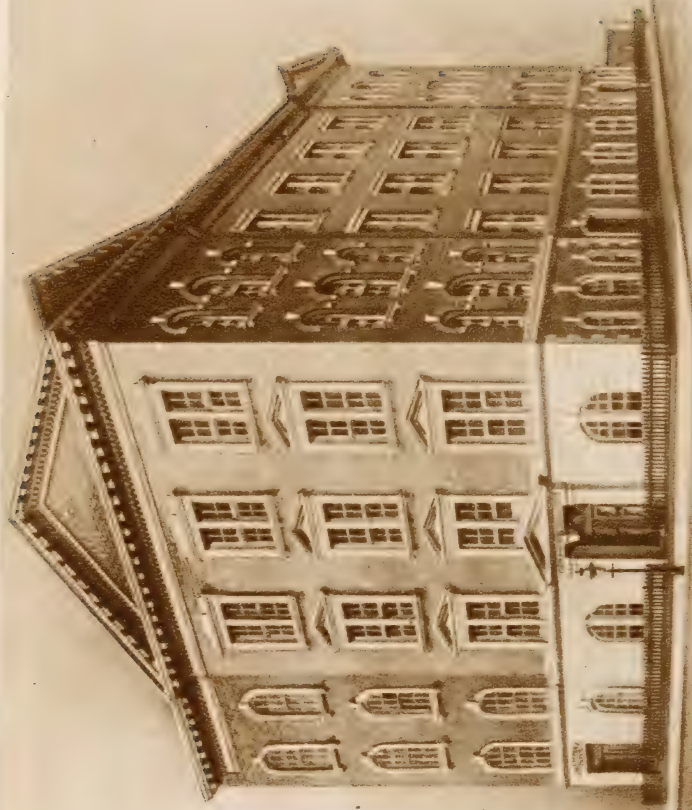
Sketch of "Old No. 3," a Famous Old Grammar School in Greenwich Village

By William S. Eddy

In 1800 there were three ways open to the children of New York City by which to procure an education, by means of schools maintained by the different religious denominations, private schools and charity schools, but as all combined were inadequate to meet the demands made upon them, certain prominent citizens organized The Free School Society of New York in 1805, with De Witt Clinton, then Mayor of the City and afterwards Governor of New York, as President, and in May, 1806, it established Free School No. 1 and on November 13th, 1811, it opened Free School No. 2 in Henry Street.

Early in 1818 the Trustees of The Free School Society saw the importance of establishing a school in the north-western part of the City and having received information that a room in the building corner of Grove and Hudson Streets could be procured from the City for school purposes, appointed a committee consisting of Thomas C. Taylor, Najah Taylor and John R. Murray, to make application for the premises, and if found suitable, to prepare them for the reception of pupils. On May 1st it reported that arrangements had been made and Shepherd Johnson, who had been trained in Free School No. 1, was appointed teacher at a salary of \$500 per year. He was the pioneer of a large number of teachers who were trained under the direction of the Society and he continued in its employ until 1825.

Grammar School No. 3 was therefore opened on May 25th, 1818, with 51 pupils. It increased in numbers so rapidly that at the meeting of the Board held on June 23rd, it reported that 216 scholars had been admitted with a regular attendance of over 200. The room not being



Grammar School No. 3, Grove and Hudson Streets.
Organized 1818. This building, erected 1860, destroyed by fire February, 1905.
Courtesy of Mr. William S. Eddy.

large enough, application was made for the use of another apartment in the same building and it was granted.

On December 4th the Board of Trustees took the following action:

"Resolved, that, on account of the increased size of Shepherd Johnson's school, and the satisfactory discharge of duty on his part, his salary be increased to \$800.00 to date from the 1st of November last."

The great increase in the number of pupils at No. 3 rendered additional apartments necessary. A committee was appointed and in December a report was submitted recommending that a new building be erected on the lots granted by Trinity Church at the corner of Grove and Hudson Streets and at the same time plans and estimates were submitted for it, the estimated cost being \$8,500. The recommendations were adopted.

The tenure of the ground, as granted by the Corporation of Trinity Church, did not secure it absolutely to the Free School Society, and at the following meeting the matter was reconsidered and a committee consisting of John R. Murray, William Torrey and Benjamin Clark was appointed to consult the Vestry of Trinity Church to ascertain if the privilege desired could not be obtained. This conference resulted in a proposition that if the Society would release a certain portion of the property on Hudson Street the Vestry would convey the title of the remainder in fee simple to the Society. These terms were deemed favorable and the committee was directed to consummate the arrangement. The negotiation was terminated, however, by the payment of \$1,250 on the part of the Society as purchase money for the whole of the lots.

In May, 1821, the Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Free School Society showed as follows:

"School No. 3—Shepherd Johnson, 540 Boys; Sarah F. Field, 289 Girls."

The first school building of old No. 3 was a wooden structure erected in 1828 on its present site in the heart of Old Greenwich Village, corner of Grove and Hudson

streets, and after having been altered and repaired many times, it was finally replaced in 1860 by the handsome brick and stone structure, which, with an annex built in 1888, was destroyed by fire on February 14th, 1905. In its place has been erected a somewhat smaller building which shelters a Girls' Grammar School which, until October 19th, 1916, was presided over by Miss Mary Frances Maguire, Principal, who was graduated from old No. 3 in 1882.

In this school's earlier days it was celebrated for its "sand system" which was a table provided for the youngest scholars. It was 15 feet long and 6 inches wide and was divided longitudinally into two parts, one half being set off so as to form a shallow tray, with an enclosing rail or ledge about one inch thick. The bottom of the tray was stained or painted black and over it was spread a thin coating of sand. The table was provided with a "sand-smoother" made of sole leather into the edge of which three notches were cut so that, when used, it left three ridges or rules the entire length of the table. In the sand thus ruled the beginners were taught to form letters, using a stick about as thick as a quill, and four inches long.

In its day this sand system was considered a great improvement and so remarkable that when General LaFayette was invited to inspect the work accomplished by the schools of The Free School Society, he was escorted, on September 10th, 1824, to School No. 3 where a certificate of membership in the Society was presented to him by Vice-President Bleecker in the Girls' Room in the presence of many of the Trustees, the Mayor, several Aldermen and a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. A pretty little poetic address to the General was then spoken in concert by a number of the girls. In the Boys' Room an address written for the occasion was delivered by a small lad on behalf of his fellows. About 500 boys and 300 girls were in attendance. This important event in the school's history is now marked by a bronze tablet, the gift of a former graduate, Charles Rollinson Lamb (of the firm of J. & R. Lamb), who also designed it. Its inscription reads as follows:



Broadway, at Pine Street—1847.

These shanties were replaced in 1848 by the handsome five-story building of Anderson, the cigar man.
From the rare print in the collection of Mr. John N. Golding.

“On September 10th, 1824,
MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE,
Major-General in the
American Army during the
War of the Revolution,
visited
Public School No. 3
which was selected as the
best example of the Public
School System established
by The Free School Society
of the City of New York.

In memory of that event
This Tablet
is erected by a former pupil
of the school under the direction
Of the Board of Education
A. D. 1911.”

The following excerpts from the minutes of the Board
of Trustees may be of interest:

November 5th, 1824—

Crackers and cheese for children and carriage hire attend- ing Gen. La Fayette	\$10.60 and \$27.43
Total	\$38.03

November 2nd, 1825—

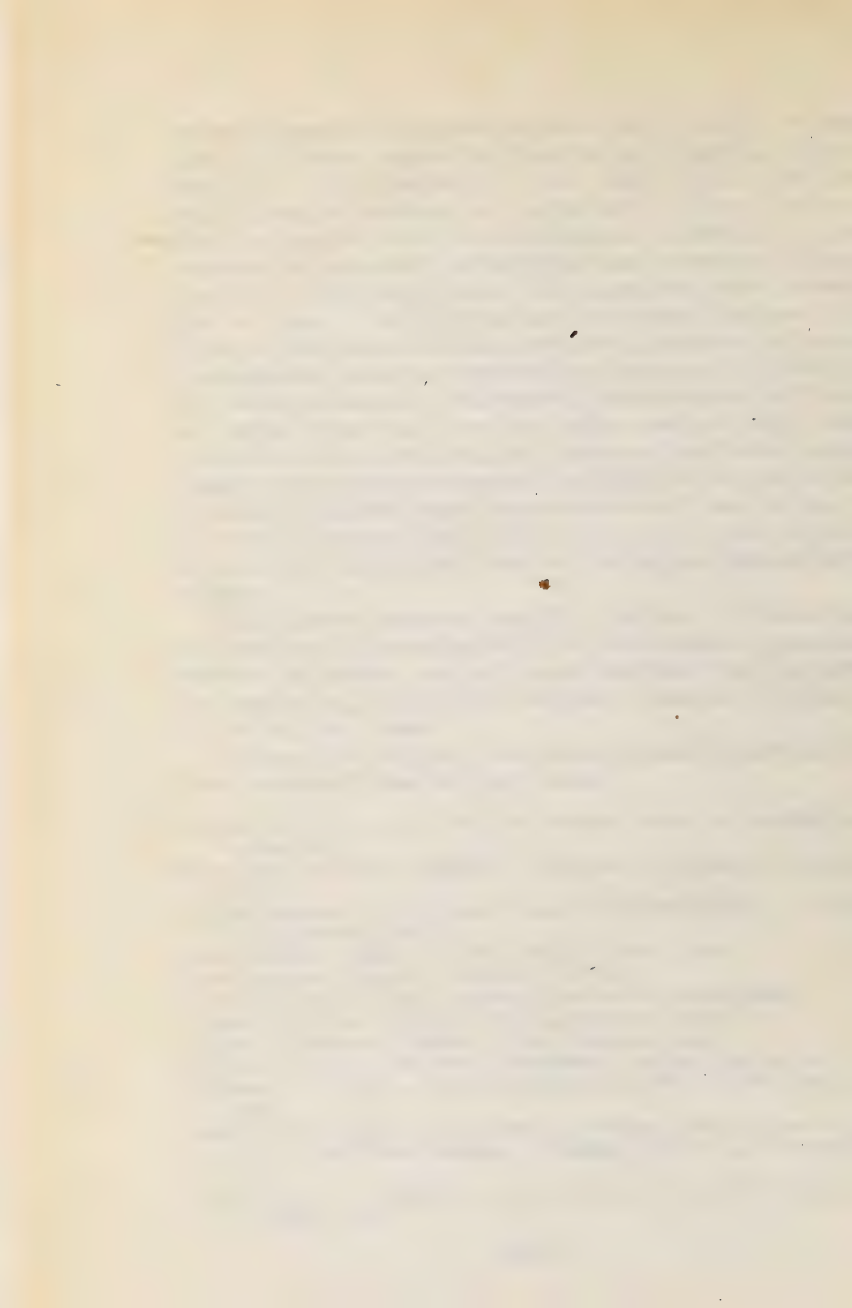
“A handsome specimen of needlework executed and pre-
sented to the Trustees by Elizabeth Onderdonk, a pupil in No.
3, was ordered to be framed under the direction of the Com-
mittee of Supplies, and hung in the Session Room (which was
located in Public School No. 1).”

January 6th, 1826—

“The Trustees directed the Committee of Supplies to pre-
sent Elizabeth Onderdonk, who worked the La Fayette sampler,
with a Plaid Cloak or other suitable reward.”

Old No. 3 was long regarded as one of the best con-
ducted and equipped schools in the city. As early as
1880, before electricity was even dreamed to be the force
it has since proved itself to be, this school possessed
quite a large electrical outfit. Teachers have served
longer and with fewer changes than in any other school
in New York City.

Mr. Benjamin De Lamater Southerland, for whom the





Painted for "Valentine's Manual," 1918—New York—Copyright

BROADWAY—LOOKING SOUTH FROM CITY HALL—1917

CLEAR DOWN TO THE BATTERY FLAGS OF THE ALLIES FLUTTERED EVERYWHERE

Hon. William J. A. Caffrey, State Senator from Old School District.

Hon. George W. Olvany, Deputy Fire Commissioner under Mayor Gaynor, and Counsel to the Sheriff of New York.

Arthur T. Billings, Assistant Secretary, North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.

John E. Wade, Principal of Grammar School No. 95.

Hon. Isidor Sobel, Postmaster of Erie, Pa., and President of Postmasters' Association of First Class Cities of the U. S.

Joseph Kronacher, Manager, Hamburg-American S. S. Co., Baltimore, Md.

Charles R. Lamb, with J. & R. Lamb, Ecclesiastical Art Manufacturers.

William J. Dixon, of W. J. Dixon & Co., Hat Manufacturers.

James R. McAfee, President, George Hayes Co.

John H. Hudson, Jr., Certified Public Accountant.

Artists:

William S. Eddy.

Physicians:

Dr. Alvah H. Newman, Walter B. Brouner, Harry J. Spalding.

Ministers of the Gospel:

Rev. Jacob Probst, Rev. Frederick H. Knubel, Rev. George W. Grinton, Rev. Charles H. Cookman and Rev. William J. Lockhart.

Charles A. Hale, Historian of the B. D. L. Southerland Alumni Association of Old School No. 3.

And many others too numerous to mention.

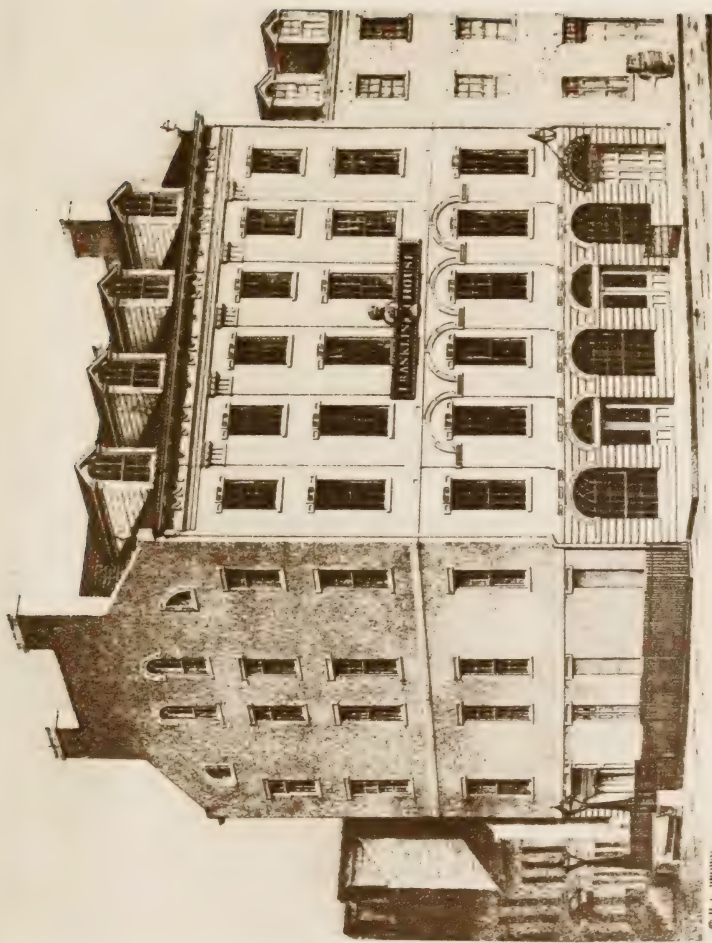
In 1918 the one hundredth anniversary of the School will be celebrated and a tablet will be erected in memory of Mr. Southerland by members of the School Alumni Association, of which there is a membership at present of about 300, formed to perpetuate the memory of the old school and its illustrious Principal, B. D. L. Southerland, after whom the Association is named.

Newspaper Distribution in 1801

The *Evening Post* has an old book of 1801 in which the following names of well known citizens appear as subscribers:—

Garret H. Striker.....	181 Broadway
Henry Doyer	Bowery Lane.
Jas. Dunlap	163 Greenwich St.
Daniel D. Tompkins.....	1 Wall St.
R. Belden	153 Broadway.
Colonel Barclay	142 Greenwich St.
Strong Sturges	13 Oliver St.
John Cruger	30 Greenwich St.
Anthony Lisenard.....	19 Park St.
Anthony Bleecker.....	125 Water St.
John McKesson	82 Broadway.
Joel and Jonathan Post.....	Wall and William Sts.
Anthony Dey	19 Cedar St.
Cornelius Bogert	24 Pine St.
Matthew Clarkson	26 Pearl St.
Philip L. Jones.....	74 Broadway.
Grant Thorburn	22 Nassau St.
Robert Swarthout	62 Water St.
Robert Morris	33 Water St.
Nathaniel L. Sturges.....	47 Wall St.
Isaac Ledyard	2 Pearl St.
Robert Thorne.....	2 Coenties Slip.
John Jacob Astor.....	71 Liberty St.
Philip Livingston.....	Yonkers.
James Carter	195 Greenwich St.
Joseph Otis	90 Murray's Wharf.
Israel Haviland.....	186 Water St.
Philip Hone.....	56 Dey St.

Newspapers were not sold on the streets or from stands in those days and very few in the offices. Subscribers were served with the papers at their homes. The distribution of the paper was not a very difficult one as the subscription list did not number more than 600.



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Broadway at Dey Street. The old Franklin Hotel—1830. Now the site of the new Western Union building.

A Girl's Life in New York Ninety Years Ago

Reminiscences of Catalina Adams

(Among the friends whose attention was attracted by the announcement of our desire to revive "Valentine's Old Manuals" last year, was a dear old lady who spent most of her childhood in lower Broadway in the neighborhood of St. Paul's. She was then in her 94th year. She kindly consented to dictate a few recollections of Broadway when it was still a region of homes and all around were the churches, schools and other evidences of its social atmosphere and while it was still an almost rural section of our city.

To our inexpressible regret the memoirs were interrupted by that summons which we all must obey and the narrative is broken at its most interesting point. Slight, as it is, we think our readers will enjoy this first hand view of the annals of a quiet neighborhood now grown so strident and strenuous. They carry us back over ninety years and the contrast is so striking that it seems incredible that one life should have spanned it all. The Vesey Street house with which the story opens is shown elsewhere in these pages from a drawing made at the time.—Editor.)

The child I am writing of seems to be not myself, but an entirely different person. A timid, painfully sensitive child, made more so by delicate health. . . . I could not understand how my kitten that I shut up on a chair, making a cage of other chairs, could get out.

I was born in Schodack Landing. The house still stands in which I was born, and in which my father died. My first home of which I have any recollection was at Broadway and Vesey Street, the entrance on Vesey Street.

We must have lived there some time. It was there I persuaded my sister to go with me and have our ears pierced, and gold hoops put in; then went in and told mother. I do not remember that she chided us for our daring, neither do I remember ever, from her, a cross word. I often went across Broadway, and stood in the doorway of a house where my aunt, Mrs. Stryker, lived, opposite old St. Paul's, and waited there to see St. Paul come down from his niche to get his dinner, when he heard the clock strike one. . . . In those days

Mrs. Stryker called me Johnny McGuire. I never knew why. But then I had many nicknames. Mr. H., my stepfather, whom I remember as far back as that time, called me "Bobolink." On the corner of the churchyard opposite us an old Mrs. Lawrence had an apple and peanut stand. In winter, she sat in a covered box, something like a seaside chair, with a foot stove. More than once, she left me to tend her stand, and often gave me a maple sugar cocoanut cake for it.

While we were in that house, my mother being absent on one occasion at evening service, old Ann Gilmore, our nurse, was so hurt that mother should put me to sleep in a cold room (our sleeping room was never warmed), that she lighted a charcoal furnace in the room, which was without a chimney, and had mother come home but a few minutes later, the doctor never could have brought me to. Another time, the nurse gave me a thimble to play with, and, of course, I tried to swallow it, and was just saved.

My father died when I was a year and a half old. It was the next Spring mother moved to Vesey Street (1824). The house was owned by old John Jacob Astor. I have an indistinct remembrance of the old man, with his thrifty habits, picking up, about the streets, such things as he did not like to have to go to waste. Our house was entered from Vesey Street, there being several shops under it on Broadway. It was in one of these that we went to have our ears pierced.

Our next door neighbor was a Madame B., who kept a fancy store. Our backyards adjoined each other, our wood pile was against her fence. (No one had subcellars in those days.) I used to get up on the wood pile when Madame B. and her husband quarrelled, to see them fight it out.

We went to school to a Miss Baynum, a prim old maid, in Vesey Street. On our way, we always stopped at Shaddle's bakery, to buy a penny's worth of round hearts (bolivars), always eating the scallops off before we reached school. I was always in disgrace in school, having generally the dunce cap, or the leather medal, but Ellen Scrougan and Johnnie Armstrong were about like me.



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Park Row—Old buildings replaced by the new Park Row Building—1890.

Ellen would not learn her lessons. On one occasion Miss Baynum sent me to the City Hall to get the Chief Constable, "Old Hayes," thinking I would only go outside the door, to frighten Ellen. But I had my fun out of it, for, fearing I would be called back, I ran as if the old boy was after me, till, meeting "Old Hayes," as the Head Constable was called, I stated the case to him, and he sent me back to say that they did not take children up for such things, at which Miss Baynum was much mortified. I can remember just how I looked in my nankeen Van Dyke. I looked very demure when Miss Baynum asked me why I went up to the City Hall, and only answered "Why, you told me to." She also once took me up there after school, and threatened me with being locked up. Mother could never have known of her punishments, or we would not have been allowed to remain in her school. I was also, once, shut up in a new coal bin in a dark closet till I asked her pardon, which I waited until school was out to do. I rather enjoyed the fun of it. I must have been a mixture of mischief and cowardice.

In one attic to which mother sometimes sent me, there was a great tortoise-shell cat, which made its home behind a curtain, and would come out and glare at me. One day in going up the stairs at twilight, my head hit this horrid cat, which Cousin Peter V. had hung; and, since then, I have hated cats as I do the Evil One.

Cousin P. was fond of practical jokes; and, more than once, I have seen mother faint away, he frightened her so. He nearly frightened me out of what little wits I might have had.

It was in Vesey Street that Betsey and I had mumps, measles (which weakened her eyes), and whooping cough. We had chinchilla hats, blue shoes, and blue canton crape dresses. What a guy I must have looked, with my sallow skin, saucer eyes, and bare bones.

The next move was to Fulton Street. Of that I have no recollection, except that of making mud-pies in the back yard. After that, we spent a year in Somerville, N. J.

Then we lived in Broadway, opposite John Street. Of the life in that house, I remember very little, but I do remember hiding something from my mother which I feared she would not like—the only time I ever remember doing, deliberately, anything I thought would displease her. How well I remember going down to the Garden Street (Exchange Place) Church and Sunday School, Miss Anna Matthews being my teacher (we then lived in Dey Street). The ministers all wore their robes going through the streets, and the streets near the churches were all closed by chains during the services, so that these should not be disturbed by the passing of carriages.

My first remembrance of Uncle Ben D. was of his coming to church as he just arrived from Savannah. I had just been printing my name in pencil on the pew door and I fancied that he looked very sternly at me. I never shall forget the Communion at that church. Every one went forward to the table. As they went, they always sang what has, ever since, been my favorite hymn, "How Firm a Foundation." I can well remember wishing that I could go forward with mother, and wondering if I ever would be good enough. My remembrance of these seasons has impressed me with the idea that children should be present at such services. The hymns sung, the impressive manner of the elegant Dr. Matthews, mother's kind friend, all come back to me, when I hear the hymns sung, as if it were yesterday.

In Dey Street mother married Mr. Hine. She kept sister home to witness the marriage, but sent me to school. I did not like it. We went, at that time, to Miss Maynard's school, in Fulton Street, sister, as everywhere else, at the head of her class, while all I recall was ringing a particular door-bell on my way to school. It was there that sister got into the way of taking notes of sermons, as the scholars were obliged to report, on Monday mornings, all that they could recall.

While we were living there (Dey Street), my earliest friend, Eleanor D., daughter of the Mrs. D. who was a great Mission worker, died. Another impression of Dey



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Broadway—Trinity Church Yard—The old Trinity and Equitable buildings, about 1890.

Street was my mother's giving away my wax doll, that was dressed in blue gauze, and could shut its eyes. She gave it to Maria V., because I was getting too old to play with dolls; but Maria was as old. There was a ship-bread bakery near us, where the men kneaded the dough with their feet. I used to stand and watch them. My other great entertainment was to go to all the menageries and museums, to see all the monstrosities, as giants, fat girls, Siamese twins, and the man without arms, who cut watch papers, using his toes in place of fingers.

Our school vacations, which we spent in Somerville or Schodack, were for the month of July only.

While we lived in Dey Street there was a great turnout, but I do not know the occasion. That was in 1831. (Probably the funeral of ex-President Monroe, on July 7th.) We all wore tri-colored rosettes. Sister and I were out alone, to see the parade.

On the 4th of July, booths were placed all along outside of the City Hall Park railing; and, for sale, they had roast pig and cherry pie, and other dainties.

Dey Street was where my grandfather lived after his (2nd?) marriage. The table that, for years, stood in the Dobbs Ferry hall was one of two that stood between the three windows in grandmother's drawing room; and the old mahogany chair was there, too. I was never in that room, but, somehow, I knew just how it looked.

After mother's marriage to Mr. H. we moved to Willow Street, Brooklyn. The first Summer there I was so sick with dysentery that my bones were through, and the doctors came in only to see if I were alive. A preparation of loaf sugar, gum arabic and castor oil cured me. The Misses T., our neighbors, watched with me many nights. Mother was too ill, in another room, to see me, for weeks. The Misses T. were always doing some kind or charitable act, and yet they, at last, were left very poor, and obliged to work for their living.

The time in that house seems to have been all Summer, for my remembrance of the days as they passed was of living in the peach trees in the garden and eating the luscious fruit, and of sitting on the fence and looking into the street.

While we lived there, occurred what is known as the great fire (1835). I watched it all night. I saw the dome of the Merchants' Exchange fall in. The sparks from that fire came over the river so thick that the neighbors, in shingle-roofed houses, were obliged to keep their roofs wet all night, and a bill flew over, and was picked up on Mrs. R.'s front porch.

Sister was at Miss M.'s wedding, and Mr. Alexander H. escorted her home, and expressed his desire to become a permanent escort.

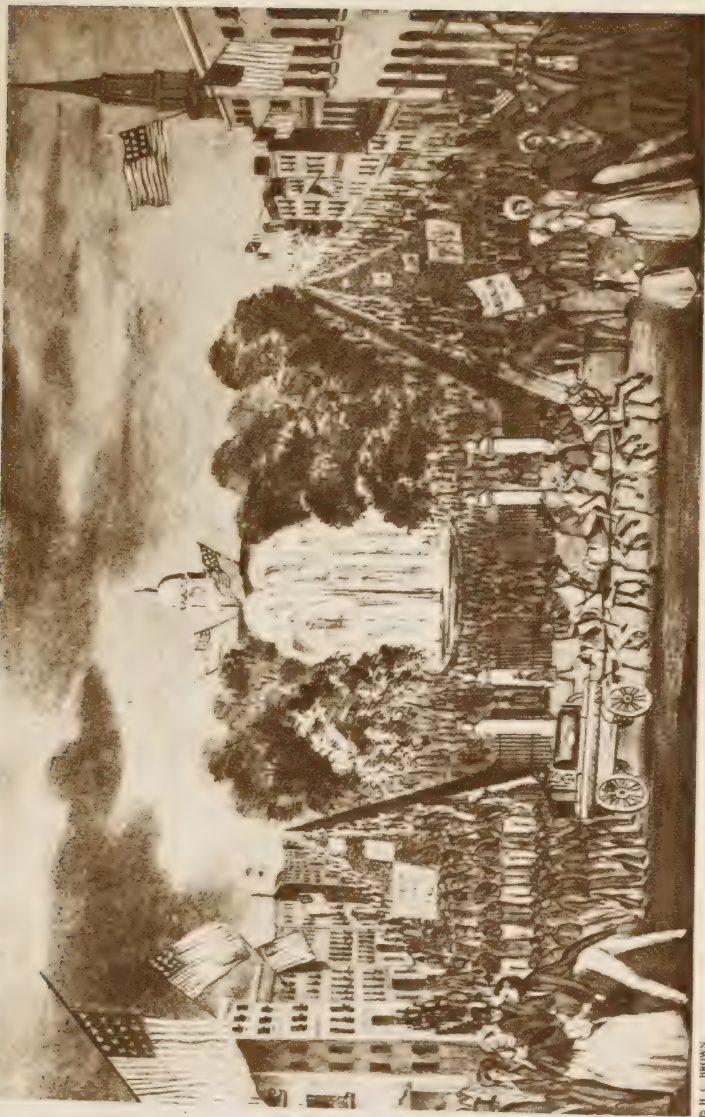
While we were in the John Street house, directly opposite Grant Thorburn's garden, Uncle Ben was married to Lucretia M., and Alanson T. to Sarah M. That was the first wedding at which the brides carried bouquets. Mr. Thorburn sent them to the brides. His garden was a place of great resort, had lovely plants, a room full of birds, and a fountain whose basin was full of gold and silver fish.

The day of Uncle Ben's wedding they all went but myself. I was thought too young. They went over (to Brooklyn?) before dark, leaving me alone in the house, and warning me not to open the door, to any one, unless it was the servant, who was out. I, in my timidity, went and looked out of the side-lights until it was so dark I was afraid to move. I never shall forget my fears.

I was very fond of Aunt Lucretia. They kept house near us while she was able. Their Marquard I was very fond of, and spent my spare time with him. It was a great grief when he died at eighteen months, while his father and mother were away in Santa Cruz, for her health, Marquard staying with her mother.

The first pretty dress I ever remember having (not being one of sister's outgrown ones), was a peach blossom colored silk of Aunt Lucretia's. (I must have looked like a peach in it.) The first time I wore it, I upset a lamp over it where I was spending the evening, and spent the evening putting magnesia on the spots, and was relieved, next morning, to find them all gone.

After moving to Clark Street I had scarlet fever, and was so ill that the doctor only came in from time to time to see if I was living. The night Marian G. mar-



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New York's First Aqueduct.

Parade celebrating the installation of Croton Water in city of New York, 1842. Previous to that New York, a city of about 300,000 inhabitants, depended almost wholly upon wells for water supply and the small provision made by a private corporation.

ried Mr. C., Uncle Ben and sister went to the wedding. I grew suddenly worse, so that neither mother nor I thought that I would live till they came home, but I was spared. Sister, who watched me alternate nights, did not have any signs of it. Ann Gilmore came the alternate nights, going back to her work in the morning.

Many pleasant summers, out of town, I recall. Never being strong, I was sent away. One Summer I spent in Pine Plains. The family were very fond of flowers, and I had my fill of them. They all did all they could for my pleasure, planning long drives and excursions. One drive was to New Milford, while Rev. Noah Porter was settled there. Some summers I spent in Somerville, at the home of Cousin Peter V., and his mother, Aunt Catalina. They were next door neighbors to Mr. Peter E., the father of Mrs. Samuel S. So, with the E's and our Cousins Liz, Mary and Caroline, we had merry times. This must have been before I was twelve years old, as Aunt Catalina died about that time, and the three girls came to live with us, and *then* we had merry times. With the lapse of time, the years seem to run into one.

Our acquaintance with the A. family began about the time I was sixteen. The daughters of Mr. Gad T. gave a party, to which sister and a Miss Matilda T. were invited. Miss T. came and asked sister to let her bring an escort for them both, "one of the handsomest men in New York." It was Nathan A.

Original Huguenot Families

In the year 1664, the city was captured by the British; and in that same year the well known charter of Charles II. to his brother, the Duke of York, was made, giving him the city including the island and province of New Amsterdam. After the cession most of the previous inhabitants remained; and thus the Dutch as well as the English become the ancestors of many of the present families of the city. And connected with the Dutch people were large numbers of the Huguenots of France who, to avoid the persecutions to which they were subjected, fled from their native country—some direct, and others to Holland—and thence, with the Hollanders to the island and province of New York. Among these Huguenots were the families of:

Jay,	Bedient,	Lispenard,
Minugh,	De la Montague,	Le Roux,
Dubois,	Angevine,	Le Roy,
Chadevoique,	Bedoine,	Guion,
Cutting,	Tillou,	Larue,
Pelletreau,	Segoine,	Gotier,
Boudinot,	Prevost,	De Peyster,
Latourette,	Morcein,	Delaval,
Mesier,	De Milt,	De Kay,
Giraud,	Maynard,	Delamater,
Destropes,	Giraud,	Bodine,
Jedine,	Collier,	Meserole,
Desille,	John Pintard,	Derve.

The Passing of the Clocks

Two old clocks that have done service for several generations of New Yorkers reached the end of their career in this year of our Lord 1917, and their passing cannot but create a little heart throb to those of us who have been accustomed to see them day by day for ever so many years. One of them, the City Hall, was stopped by violence; the other, St. Paul's, by the inevitable process of nature, decay. The latter had ticked and tolled for one hundred and nineteen years, and at last, worn out



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Fourteenth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, about 1860, showing old Spingler farmhouse just back of present Spingler Building on Union Square. Entrance was on Fourteenth Street.

and weary just stopped like the generations of humans it had served so long. In 1798 all our great clocks and bells came from England and the old works of St. Paul's bear the name of the famous maker of that day, "Clerkenwell, London, 1798." Things have been quite reversed since that time and America now leads the world in the matter of time pieces. The old clock was one of the few remaining links between us and the Mother land—the new one "made in America" rings in the beginning of a closer union that will, let us hope, bring peace and good will to the whole world, also "made in America."

The City Hall clock was destroyed by fire and will disappear for good. The people are willing to make this concession for the sake of seeing once more the beautiful and chaste design of the original cupola ornamenting our oldest and finest public building.

A Celebrated Corner

Considerable attention is now directed to the corner of Broadway and Cortlandt street. On this site still stands the first iron building erected on Broadway and occupied by Benedict Bros. the jewellers for many years.

Early in the Century this corner was occupied as a small bakery by a Mr. Bogart. He must have been a picturesque figure as he sat in front of his store in the afternoons, his chair tilted back taking his ease. The following sketch of this worthy baker is worth preserving.

Mr. Bogart, at the corner of Broadway and Cortlandt street, was the eminent biscuit maker of the city. This old gentleman was the model of a respectable burgomaster. He usually dressed in small clothes, and woolen stockings; buckles at the knees and in his shoes; body-coat, with large pockets and buttons; a white stock, buckled behind; a plain, neat shirt, with sleeve buttons; his hair powdered; a long queue, and a broad brimmed beaver hat. Thus attired in great neatness, each fair afternoon, on business days, after his work was over, was he seen sitting on the bench of his front porch or stoop, with a long pipe in his mouth, quietly smoking and complacently regarding those who passed. His biscuit and tea, made with the water from the tea water pump, were in great request.

In the "Seventies"

A half century in the life of a city is comparatively a very short period and yet it is sufficiently long to mark a very decided growth and advance in our views of things. No longer ago than the seventies the people of New York were still preening themselves on the wonders of the Croton Aqueduct and its beneficial effects on all the inhabitants. And today, without minimizing the importance and value of that public work in the least, it shrinks into insignificance beside the new Catskill Aqueduct, with its hundred miles of water way, its enormous reservoirs and more than all else its tremendous engineering difficulties overcome. To the Old New Yorker who remembers all these things and who has seen them pass before him in panoramic array nothing is more interesting than to skim over the enthusiasms of a generation that has passed or is fast passing away. In a guide book of New York 1875 we find the following items:

"The lavish supply of pure water distributed by the Croton Aqueduct is its chief artificial sanitary arrangement. This is at the command of all, rich or poor. It is carried into every house, however insignificant, and distributed through it from top to bottom in pipes let into the walls and turned out by faucets, with larger pipes to carry off the waste water."

And here is the first recorded appearance of that now common pest the English sparrow. In these days he was a pampered pet with special houses built for him by the municipality.

"The parks and squares are delightful breathing spots. Unenclosed and beautifully paved, they are peculiarly inviting. They are planted with trees, and have beautifully kept grass-plots and admirable walks and inviting seats. They are filled with English sparrows (imported for the protection of the trees against the caterpillars); and in the Madison and Union Squares are ingeniously contrived miniature buildings for these little birds, placed among the branches of the trees, which represent different business departments, as "The Post-Office," "The Custom-House," "The Exchange," &c., &c., &c., and it is very amusing to see the little creatures enter these different edifices,



View taken from Park Avenue at 93rd Street—1876.
Looking west across the Park to the Museum of Natural History. From an old photograph.
All this region is now solidly built up with expensive private residences.

their busy, hurried air irresistably giving the idea that they really know where they were going and have a purpose in it."

And does not this remind many of us of scenes of our boyhood days when grandfather put on his long linen duster, doffed a straw hat and with basket on arm set forth on his journey to the market:

"It is much the custom in New York for gentlemen, and often ladies, to go themselves to market to make their purchases for the day's or week's requirements."

And these old confidence games have long ago "sunk into desuetude." Something less crass and obvious is needed to deceive the present generation of New Yorkers:

"Beware—"Of Mock Auctions in stores, and of the pleasant-faced man who invites you to look in."

"Beware—"Of all who accost you in the street, particularly if they want your advice about a pocket-book they have just found, or a roll of money which they have picked up. Such persons have a very innocent inexperienced air. Distrust them—don't stop to listen to them."

"Beware—"Ladies, keep your pocket-books in the bosom of your dress."

Even at that time there were no great public art galleries such as we have today in the Metropolitan and other institutions, but owners of private galleries evidently admitted the public to view their treasures upon request. This guide book gives the following item.

"Private picture galleries—These are far superior to anything on public exhibition. The finest are the collections of John Taylor Johnston, William H. Aspinwall, Marshall O. Roberts, John Hoey, Robert L. Stuart, and Alexander T. Stewart. Applications should be made by letter."

Look on this picture and contrast it with a real up-to-date entertainment:

"A lady may wear, at the present time, to any entertainment a high-necked, long sleeved dark or black silk dress, if it be fresh and fashionably made. Gentlemen, at parties, must appear in full dress—i. e., black dress coat and pantaloons, plain vests, and gloves."

Society was very correct and exacting:

"Calls and Callers—Calls of ceremony are made between two and half-past four o'clock. Morning calls between eleven

and twelve; evening calls between eight and nine; evening calls may be prolonged to ten or half-past ten. Morning calls are made in simple walking costume, afternoon and evening calls in more dressy suits, with either long or short skirts."

A delightful old custom that has disappeared:

"New Year's Day—This is especially a New York institution, for it originated with the Dutch settlers, and is maintained with unabated enthusiasm, especially by the fashionable classes. Ladies stay at home to receive calls, and gentlemen have the undisputed use of the thoroughfares and streets from nine o'clock in the morning till midnight. Houses are put in the finest order in preparation for the day, and every one is in their best dress, best spirits, and best looks; and the most elaborate tables, loaded with every delicacy, are prepared. It is the great festival day of New York."

Why has moving day lost all its terrors for the modern New Yorker? It was a day of pandemonium for our fathers according to this writer. Surely no greater tribute could be paid to the general progress of social life in New York than the elimination of all the troubles and discomforts of the first of May:

"It is a pandemonium in New York. The poor go from the cellar or garret of one tenement-house to another, wealthy people uptown pack trunks, cases, and boxes for the country, or change for a more eligible location, or to obtain cheaper rates of rent in town. All landladies are less amiable than usual, and most are furious. Matrons lose their temper through the din and dust of the general commotion. Servants enjoy the privilege of reckless demolition. Young children cry, and larger ones help servants to break. Heads of families ache, and their lungs are smothered, and their throats are choked with dust. Countless Micawbers pocket the curses of their enraged landlords, who themselves can pocket nothing. And so the day wears on in every part of the city. The carriers and carmen reap the harvest. Eight, ten and fifteen dollars per load are the prices, and furniture wagons are scarce even at these rates. Some are engaged weeks before. At night people find themselves away from their old home—if one can be said to have a home under conditions of yearly migration—and in a strange place. Papa goes 'round the corner,' feeling very blue. Mama can find nothing she needs for the children, and the dear children sit about the floor in a most lugubrious and lachrymose condition, bewailing the fall of china angels and the breaking of little play-things. Such is life on May-day in New York.



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Madison Avenue, North from Fortieth Street, 1876. Some of the greatest changes in the re-building of the city have taken place in this section.

Dr. Tyng's Church at the right and St. Bartholomew, with original spire, to the left.

Which is the Busiest Street Corner in the City? -

The most reliable figures in regard to street traffic are those given by the Traffic Division of the Police Department. These figures were registered on automatic counters by the traffic officers and represent traffic for 10 hours of the day, not 24, namely from 8:30 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. The traffic squad handles daily 15,545,745 pedestrians in Manhattan borough alone and 2,212,874 vehicles. Some of their figures are given below:

Park Row and Frankfort St.....	296,200	pedestrians
Park Row and Frankfort St.....	6,700	vehicles
Broadway and Fulton St.....	223,000	pedestrians
Broadway and Fulton St.....	10,300	vehicles
Broadway south of Fulton St. to Bowling Green, all crossings	1,200,000	pedestrians
Fifth Avenue and 23rd St.....	159,920	pedestrians
Fifth Avenue and 23rd St.....	9,645	vehicles
Fifth Avenue and 34th St.....	140,360	pedestrians
Fifth Avenue and 34th St.....	14,360	vehicles
Fifth Avenue and 42nd St.....	113,780	pedestrians
Fifth Avenue and 42nd St.....	18,000	vehicles
Broadway and Times Square.....	90,370	pedestrians
Broadway and Times Square.....	19,650	vehicles
Columbus Circle	81,990	pedestrians
Columbus Circle	39,210	vehicles

In Brooklyn Borough

Fulton and Court St.....	41,260	pedestrians
Fulton and Court St.....	5,767	vehicles
Flatbush and Fourth Aves.....	36,859	pedestrians
Flatbush and Fourth Aves.....	13,075	vehicles

In the Bronx

Third Avenue and 149th St.....	69,640	pedestrians
Third Avenue and 149th St.....	7,344	vehicles

The Bridges

Manhattan Bridge	11,018	pedestrians
Manhattan Bridge	11,299	vehicles
Williamsburg Bridge	54,110	pedestrians
Williamsburg Bridge	9,916	vehicles
Queensboro Bridge	42,420	pedestrians
Queensboro Bridge	14,530	vehicles

The Brooklyn Bridge, the oldest of them all and the one which has the greatest traffic, is not given.

History Told in Tablets

A concise history of New York can be gleaned from the tablets which now mark nearly all historic spots within its limits and a perusal of them is by no means the dry reading one would suppose. We have collected them together in some such order as may make them more connected and therefore more interesting. Washington bulks large of course in our history and the tablets referring to him or to the events in which he figured pre-eminently are grouped first, and from them may be gathered a pretty good idea of the close and intimate connection of our city with him and with the great events in which he was the moving and commanding spirit. It will be noticed also that both at the beginning and the end of the Revolution New York plays a leading part.

These tablets also bear witness to the desire of our forebears for the establishment and conservation of education and the pursuit of knowledge through letters and inventions down to our modern technical schools, subways and elevateds. As we read these tablets we can travel the whole way in imagination from the little room in the Dutch schoolmaster's home down through the years to the Halls of Columbia and the splendid public libraries of the city.

To Commemorate Washington

Jumel Mansion, 161 St. and Edgecomb Ave.

Washington's Headquarters. This tablet is dedicated by the Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution to the memory of General George Washington who occupied this mansion as his headquarters from September 16th to October 21st, 1776. Battle of Harlem Heights, September 16th. Councils of war. President Washington visited this mansion accompanied by his cabinet, July, 1790. Morris House, 1758. Jumel Mansion, 1810. Earle Cliff, 1900.

St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway.

In commemoration of the centennial of the inauguration of George Washington the first president of the United States, April 30, 1889. Erected by the Aisle Committee at services held in St. Paul's Chapel, N. Y.



THE OLD BOTTERY THEATRE, NEW YORK, ON THE 28th JULY 1838.

Burning of the Old Bottery Theatre, 1838

The third time this old play-house was destroyed. Only copy of this lithograph known to exist. Formerly in the Pyne Collection. *Carter, M. Robert F. Folsom*

St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway.

This tablet is erected in commemoration of the centennial anniversary services of the death of his excellency General George Washington, commander in chief of the armies of the United States during the war of the revolution observed at St. Paul's Chapel on the Broadway, New York, December 14th, 1899. General Society of the Cincinnati. Sons of the Revolution in N. Y.

Sub-Treasury Building, Wall St.

On this site in Federal Hall April 30, 1789, George Washington took the oath as the first president of the United States of America.

No 1 Broadway.

Here stood Kennedy House once headquarters of Generals Washington and Lee. On the Bowling Green opposite, the leaden statue of King George was destroyed by the people July 9, 1776, and later made into bullets for the American army.

51 Whitehall Street.

This tablet marks the site of Whitehall ferry the place where General George Washington embarked December 4, 1783 after bidding farewell to his officers at Fraunces Tavern.

Fraunces Tavern, Broad and Pearl Streets.

Fraunces Tavern—To this building General George Washington came evacuation day, November 25, 1783 and on Thursday, December 4 following, here took leave of the principal officers of the army yet in service. Erected by the Sons of the Revolution.

Pier of Brooklyn Bridge, Franklin Square.

The first presidential mansion, No. 1 Cherry St., occupied by George Washington from April 23, 1789 to February 23, 1790. Erected by the Mary Washington Colonial chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

City Hall, West Wing.

Near this spot in the presence of General George Washington the Declaration of Independence was read and published to the army July 9, 1776.

West and Laight Streets.

To mark the landing place of General George Washington June 25, 1775, on his way to Cambridge to command the army.

Broadway, between 43d and 44th Streets.

General George Washington and Israel Putnam met near this spot during the movement of the American army September 15, 1776, the day before the battle of Harlem.

In Commemoration of Historical Events

Custom House, Foot of Broadway.

The site of Fort Amsterdam built in 1626. Within the fortifications was erected the first substantial church edifice on the island of Manhattan. In 1787 the fort was demolished and the Government House built on this site. This tablet was placed here by the Holland Society of New York September, 1890.

Forty-one Broadway.

This tablet marks the site of the first habitations of white men on the island of Manhattan. Adrian Block, commander of the *Tiger*, erected here four houses or huts, November, 1613. He built the *Restless*, the first vessel made by Europeans in this country. The *Restless* was launched in the spring of 1614. This tablet is placed here by the Holland Society of New York, September, 1890.

Seventy-three Pearl Street.

The site of the first Dutch House of Entertainment on the island of Manhattan. Later the site of the old "Stadt Huys" or city hall. Erected by the Holland Society, N. Y.

William and John Streets, N.W. Corner.

Golden Hill. Here January 18, 1770, the fight took place between the sons of liberty and the British regulars, 16th foot. First blood in the war of the revolution. Erected by the Sons of the Revolution.

Post Office Building, Broadway.

On the common of the city of New York near where this building now stands there stood from 1766 to 1776 a liberty pole erected to commemorate the repeal of the stamp act. It was repeatedly destroyed by the violence of the Tories and as repeatedly replaced by the Sons of Liberty who organized a constant watch and guard. In its defence the first martyr blood of the American revolution was shed January 18, 1770. Erected by the Mary Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1897.

Broad and Beaver Streets.

To commemorate the gallant and patriotic act of Marinus Willett in here seizing, June 6th, 1775, from British forces the muskets with which he armed his troops. Erected by the Sons of the Revolution, Nov., 1892.

Broadway and 118th Street, Columbia University.

To commemorate the Battle of Harlem Heights won by Washington's troops on this site September 16, 1776. Erected by the Sons of the Revolution.

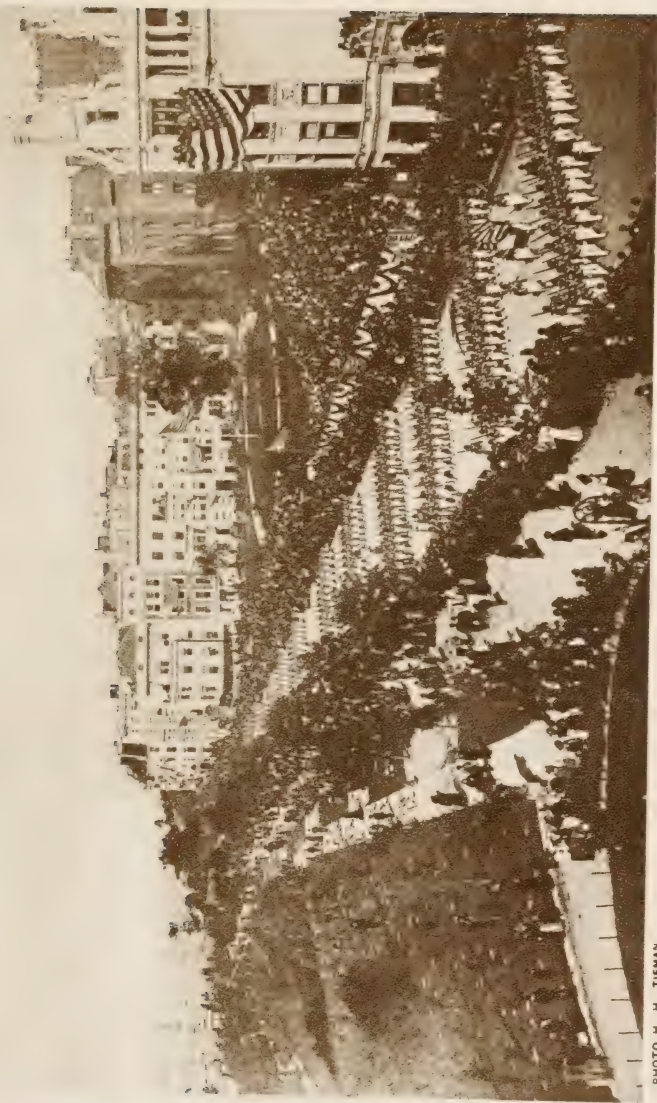


PHOTO H. H. TIEMAN

Riverside Drive, North from Seventy-third Street. The Seventh Regiment review, Columbus Celebration, 1893. The Hospital is now the site of the Schwab mansion.

Broadway and 153d Street.

Upon this site and across these heights stood the main line of defense thrown up by Washington's army September, 1776. It was held till Fort Washington fell on November 16, when part of the fighting occurred at this point. Erected by the Sons of the Revolution 1901.

Flatbush Avenue and Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Line of defense. Battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776. From the Wallabout to the Gowanus. Erected by the Sons of the Revolution.

Prospect Park, East Drive, Brooklyn.

Battle of Long Island August 27, 1776. At this point an old road known as "Freekes Mill Road" also as the "Porte Road" left the Park and continued down the hill on the general course of First street, crossing Gowanus Creek on Mill Ponds and reaching the main line of American defense on the opposite side of Gowanus Creek. On this road our soldiers retreated after the capture of Gen. Sullivan and our defeat by the Hessians at Battle Pass, and by burning bridges behind them prevented pursuit by the enemy into our lines west of Gowanus creek. This old road crossed the long meadow about in line with First street and branched into the East Drive then called "King's Highway" at or near Battle Pass.

Produce Exchange, Stone Street side.

On or near this spot the first school in New York was opened by the Dutch schoolmaster Adam Roelantsen in 1638. According to the custom at that time the school was held in the home of the schoolmaster. Erected by the N. Y. Schoolmasters' Club, 1910.

Produce Exchange in the court wall.

Emplacement de la premiere Eglise Francaise de New York. Original site of the Huguenot church of New York. Erected by the Huguenot Society of America, 1902.

Cotton Exchange, Beaver and William.

On this site William Bradford, appointed public printer April 10, 1693, issued Nov. 8, 1725, the New York Gazette, the first newspaper printed in New York. Erected by the New York Historical Society April 10, 1893, in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the introduction of printing in New York.

Eighty-one Pearl Street.

On this site William Bradford, appointed public printer April 10, 1693, established the first printing press in the colony of New York. Erected by the N. Y. Hist. Society April 10, 1893, in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the introduction of printing in New York.

23 Whitehall Street.

On this spot lived Anneke Jans, wife of Rev. Everardus Bogardus, the most famous woman in New Amsterdam in 1633.

115 Broadway.

The site of the old historic DeLancey house, afterward the City Hotel. The Tavern located here had various proprietors by whose names it was successfully called, being among others known as the Province Arms, the City Arms and Burn's Coffee House. It was here that the celebrated non-importation agreement in opposition to the stamp act was signed October 31, 1765. Erected by the Holland Society, March, 1890.

Mutual Life Building, Nassau and Cedar.

Here stood the Middle Dutch church, dedicated 1729, made a British military prison 1776, restored 1790, occupied as the U. S. Post Office 1845-1875, taken down 1882. The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

Rose and Duane Streets.

This building was erected on the site of the old Rhinelander Sugar House built 1763 and used as a prison by the British during the revolution.

Second Avenue and 13th Street.

On this corner grew Petrus Stuyvesant's pear tree. Recalled to Holland in 1664, on his return he brought the pear tree and planted it as his memorial, "by which," said he, "my name may be remembered." The pear tree flourished and bore fruit for over two hundred years. Erected by the Holland Society.

Of Local Interest

5 West 22nd Street.

In this house S. F. B. Morse lived for many years and died here.

Madison Avenue, 49th and 50th Streets.

Columbia College chartered in 1754 as King's College occupied this site from May, 1857, to October, 1897.

City Hall, foot of steps.

At this place 24th March, 1900, Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck made the first excavation for the Underground Railway. Names of Rapid Transit Commission: A. E. Orr, president; John H. Starin, Woodbury Langdon, George L. Rives, Chas. Stewart Smith, Morris K. Jessup, R. A. Van Wyck, Mayor; Bird S. Coler, Controller; William Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer. Contractors, John B. McDonald, Rapid Transit Subway Construction Co., August Belmont, president.



H. C. BROWN

The famous old WindSOR Hotel, Fifth Avenue, 46th to 47th Streets. Destroyed by a sudden fire in which many lives were lost. The 47th Street corner, now occupied by W. & J. Sloane Company. The 46th Street corner by the WindSOR Arcade—The Ritz-Carlton occupies the Madison Avenue block front from 46th to 47th Streets.

Seamen's Institute, Coenties Slip and South Street.

This lighthouse tower is a memorial to the passengers, officers and crew of the steamship Titanic who died as heroes when that vessel sank after collision with an ice-berg. Lat. $41^{\circ} 46'$ north; lon. $50^{\circ} 14'$ west. April 15, 1912. Erected by public subscription.

The City's Office Building

The Municipal Building, the grandest and highest municipal building in the world, covers three irregular city blocks. It is occupied exclusively by the employees of the city, who number over 7,500—quite a town by itself. The building has 26 stories, rising to a height of 330 feet above the street, surmounted by a tower 210 feet high, and holding eight stories. The total height from the Subway arcade to the top of the 24-foot figure on the tower is 560 feet. The principal front, facing Centre Street, is 448 feet long, the rear on Park Row is 361 feet, the Duane Street side is 339 feet and the Tryon Row side, facing the south, is 71 feet long. The foundation is 130 feet below the street level and 90 feet below water level. The cost of the building is about \$10,000,000. The Mayor's office and the chambers of the Board of Aldermen, and offices required by close subordinates of the Mayor and Aldermen and the Police, Fire and Dock Departments are still continued in the City Hall.

Under the Municipal Building is the most important passenger transportation point in the city. Here converge the subways of the east and west sides of Manhattan, the Fourth Avenue to Brooklyn and Coney Island, and the Elevated under the East River to East New York, Cypress Hills and Jamaica. When the entire system of subways is completed it will be possible to take a train here and go to any part of the Metropolis.

The Best-known Picture in the World

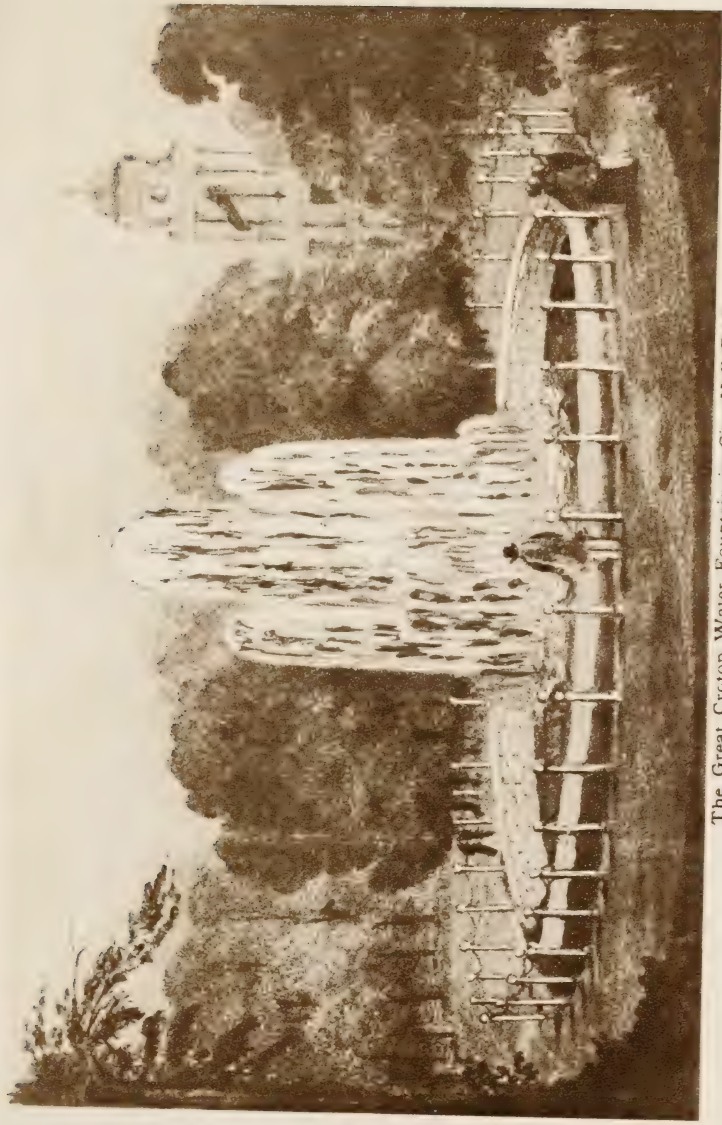
The Statue of Liberty

The Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World is on Bedloe's Island in the Upper Bay, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the Battery. It is reached by steamboat, which leaves the Battery hourly, on the hour, and returns on the half hour from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. One may obtain a satisfactory view of the exterior and return on the same boat; time from Battery and return, three-quarters of an hour; if the ascent of the Statue is to be made, allow an hour and three-quarters.

As it is easily the most widely known statue in the world and is reproduced in printed form more times every year than any other view of New York, it may be of interest to give some particulars regarding its proportions:

	Ft.	In.
Height from base to torch.....	151	1
Foundation of pedestal to torch.....	305	6
Heel to top of head.....	111	6
Length of hand.....	16	5
Index finger.....	8	0
Circumference at second joint.....	7	6
Size of finger nail.....	13x10 in.	
Head from chin to cranium.....	17	3
Head thickness from ear to ear.....	10	0
Distance across the eye.....	2	6
Length of nose.....	4	6
Right arm, length.....	42	0
Right arm, greatest thickness.....	12	0
Thickness of waist.....	35	0
Width of mouth.....	3	0
Tablet, length.....	23	7
Tablet, thickness.....	2	0
Height of pedestal.....	89	0
Square sides at base, each.....	62	0
Square sides at top, each.....	40	0
Grecian columns, above base.....	72	8
Height of foundation.....	65	0
Square sides at bottom.....	91	0
Square sides at top.....	66	7

The recent addition of electric lights outlining and decorating the statue make a beautiful and attractive



The Great Croton Water Fountain in City Hall Park.

Installed to celebrate the introduction of Croton Water into New York, Oct. 14, 1842. After a period of 75 years New York celebrates in 1917 the opening and use of the New Catskill Aqueduct, costing nearly two hundred million dollars, the largest single improvement ever undertaken by any municipality.

sight. From the decks of the ferries plying to and from their destination and from all manner of river craft the splendid display is beheld nightly by great numbers of people.

A Pompeian Portico in New York

Of all the thousands who daily pass the beautiful portico which stands at the entrance of Delmonico's, where Beaver, William and Stone Streets intersect, few know or perhaps care to know that that bit of classic art belongs to an ancient civilization and once stood in the proud city of Pompeii.

It was the portico of a private residence in that city and gives us some idea of the culture and civilization of an age that has long passed away. Through this portico passed no doubt many of the stately figures of Pompeii, its distinguished public characters, its merchant princes, its wealthy social leaders and hosts of gay youths and merry maidens intent on pleasure just like the youths and maidens of our own pleasure loving city today. Perhaps, too, it witnessed the panoplied displays of Rome's imperial power and saw the victorious legions coming back from their conquests in unknown lands.

But a time came in Pompeii when that proud city should know humiliation and sorrow, and this same portico must have witnessed the mad, excited mobs rushing hither and thither to escape the terrible storm of dust and lava that swept down upon it in the fated year 74 and buried it and its people forever under a heap of ruins.

The portico was brought from Pompeii by Lorenzo Delmonico in 1840, and when the building at Beaver and William Streets was erected after the fire of 1845 this historic and classic old portico was built in. At a later period when the building was reconstructed the portico was put into the structure as it now stands.

The Swamp

A rather unique section of the business portion of the city is "The Swamp," headquarters of the leather trade. In the very early days of our city's history, this region was the home of the tanners, and their old time vats are ever now disclosed when new building operations are undertaken. The tanners originally started in John Street, where they owned land in common, and one of their prominent men, John Harpinberg, gave the land on which was built the old Middle Dutch Church. The street was named after him.

From John to Frankfort Street is the original "Swamp." It was part of the Beekman and Leisler farms and was called "Beekman's Cripple Bush." At one time it was leased to Rip Van Dam for 20 shillings a year. In 1744 it was sold to Jacobus Roosevelt for \$1,000. The ground is still low, soft and wet, and the buildings rest on piles. At the corner of Frankfort and William Streets stood the Carlton House, where Dickens stopped and where Poe lived for a time. Through all these years the "Swamp" has remained loyal to its first love—leather—and is today the largest market for that staple in the world. There are now many large buildings in this region, notably on the old St. Georges' Chapel property, on part of which a great belting firm stands. The corner on which St. George's stood is now occupied by a large paper warehouse. All the great leather houses are still in "The Swamp," and everything seems to point toward their remaining there, so that "The Swamp" bids fair to become New York's oldest landmark.



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Beaver Street — The old Delmonico building, Corn Exchange Bank, and site of the Seligman building, 1887

The Beginnings of Our Great Postal System

The quaint and simple instructions issued by Gov. Lovelace in 1672 for the guidance of the post masters in the early colonial days contrast strikingly with the voluminous laws and regulations required for the conduct of our immense postal business of today. It will be observed that the post masters had other duties to perform besides merely caring for the pacquets and letters which came into their jurisdiction.

Instructions for Ye Post Mastr

(Gen. Entries III., 252, Sec. Office, Albany.)

In the first place, you are to take yor oath of ffidelity wch the Secretary shall administer to you; your duty as to the Generall is included in that Oath.

Next, you are to comport yor selfe wth all sobriety and civility to those that shall intrust you, and not exact on them for the prices both of Letter and Pacquetts.

You are principally to apply yor selfe to the Governors, especially Governor Winthrop, from whom you shall receive the best Direction how to forme ye best Poast Road.

You are likewise to advise where the most commodious place will be to leave all the by-Letters out of your Road, which, when having it once well fixt, you are not only to leave the Letters there, but at your returne to call for answers, and leave a Publication of your Resolutions, the wch you must cause to bee disperst to all parts, that soe all may know when and where to leave their Letters.

You are to give mee an Acct of your negotiation at this time to the end of May; be satisfied of all your proceedings, and bee able to assist you if occasion shall require.

When you think it requisite, you are to marke some Trees that shall direct Passengers the best way, and to fixe certaine Houses for your Severall Stages both to bait and lodge at.

When any persons are desirous to travaile wth you, you are to treat them civilly, and to afford them yor best help and assistance, that I may heave noe complaint to you.

You shall doe well to provide yor selfe of a spare Horse, good Port Mantels, that soe neither Letters nor Pacquets receive any Damage under yor hands.

There are some other considerations, wch I shall forbear to mention till yor returne and I receive a further accompt of you, and soe God bless all yor honest undertakings.

FFRAN LOVELACE.

Ffort James ye 22d of Janry 1672.

You are also to detect & cause to bee apprehended all Souldyers & Servants runn away from these parts.

The Oath Given to the Post Master

(Gen. Entries III, 253, Secretary's Office, Albany.)

You doe Sweare by the Everlasting God, that you will truly & faithfully discharge the trust reposed in you as a Post Master, and that you will neither directly nor indirectly detain, conceale, or open any Letters, Packetts, or other Goods committed to your Charge, but carefully, & honestly deliver or cause to be delivered all such Letters, Packetts or other Goods to the Persons they properly belong unto, & that you will make all the Expedition in passing and repassing the severall Stages wth all speed, & to make noe more stay than necessarily belongs to the refreshing your selfe and Horse, & in all things truly & soberly to comport yor selfe, so as belongs to the trust reposed in you, and as a Post Master ought to doe.

Soe help You God.

Although the mother country had some sort of a postal system it was not until 1692 that any official regulation of the business was attempted by the young colony. In that year an act was passed by the municipal authorities establishing a post office. Previous to this time and even long after, the business was entirely



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Broadway, South from 42nd Street—1885.

The old Rossmore and Rathbun hotels. Site of Rossmore Hotel now occupied by Brokaw Building.

haphazard. Anybody might be a postman. Letters arriving in the little settlement were delivered direct from the ships just as packets or goods were delivered, and the public taverns where the merchants and traders were known to meet were used as depositories for their letters. Sometimes places were agreed upon where letters could be left, and this custom became common enough to give rise to the so-called "Coffee House Delivery"—a very good substitute for a post office service in those primitive times, and no doubt the humble source from which has grown our present splendid system. In 1710 the post master general of England established "a chief letter office" in New York and other American settlements and thereafter the business took a more regular course. In 1732 the need of larger accommodation was felt and we read in the *New York Gazette* of May 3 that "the New York post office will be removed to-morrow to the uppermost of the two houses on Broadway opposite Beaver Street."

The post office continued in this uppermost house on Broadway a good many years for we learn that at this place more than twenty years afterward, namely 1753, notice was given that the post office would be open every day except Sunday from 8 to 12 A. M. On post nights the office was open till 10 P. M. The small inland towns or settlements which had no regular postal connections depended on private persons going and coming between points. These carriers who were often only acquaintances or passing travellers were allowed to take the letters by paying whatever postage expenses had accrued, and thus, in time, often quite a long time, these epistles reached their destination.

The Revolution worked havoc in the post office. New York was in the hands of the British many years and the exactions of the provost-marshal were so severe that the post office seems to have disappeared altogether. Alexander Colden had been Post Master for about twenty years, but when the Revolution broke out we lose sight of him and all his works. Under the presidency of Gen. Washington the first American post office in New York was established. President Washington appointed Sam-

uel Osgood Post Master in 1788 and we find the post office once more at the old stand on Broadway and doing a thriving business.

In 1804 the post office was removed from Broadway to 29 William Street at the corner of Garden Street, where the business was conducted in a room measuring about 12 by 15 feet. Gen. Theodore Bailey, who was post master at this time occupied the upper part of the house with his family. He had one clerk only and between them they managed the entire mail business of the bustling little town and had time besides to take an hour or an hour and half at midday for dinner and general repose. The office was closed then. At this period the entire Southern mail, consisting of two bags, was carried from Paulus Hook in a little row boat. During the yellow fever scare of 1822 the post office was taken to Greenwich village which seems to have enjoyed a mysterious immunity from that dread disease, and it remained there until the scourge abated.

Business was increasing fast and in 1825 the government leased a two-story building in Garden Street (now Exchange Place), formerly used as an academy, where the facilities for doing business were much greater and room for growth was obtained. The clerical force had increased to eight and the business had taken an impetus which has never since ceased. Here it was that perhaps our New York crowds had their beginning, for Post Master Bailey was persuaded to erect a shed over the sidewalk to protect the people from the rain and snow when they collected at the windows for the sending and receiving of mail.

About this time a building was being erected which was to eclipse anything, from an architectural point of view, that had been accomplished before in New York, with possibly the exception of the City Hall—and that was the Merchants' Exchange in Wall Street. This building was finished in 1827 and was no disappointment to the inhabitants of the city. Nothing would suit the business community but that the post office should be situated in this splendid building and consequently it was removed from the old wooden building in Garden Street to



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Broadway, 1895 — The advent of the sky-scraper—Union Trust, Manhattan Life, and Surety buildings being the first to carry out the steel construction idea on a large scale.

this new location, where it occupied a part of the basement.

In the great fire of 1835 the Merchants' Exchange was destroyed. The post office was removed temporarily to Pine Street. Heretofore it had been the desire of the commercial and financial interests to keep all the public buildings in close proximity but as the city expanded and business interests spread it was not always feasible nor indeed necessary and the idea fell into disuse. The city had by this time extended as far uptown as Washington Square and vicinity, which was being rapidly built up. The business part of the city, however, was still below the City Hall and only the retail business had moved up as far as Canal Street. The great magnet of business at that time was Wall Street, just as it is today, and around it rotated all other interests as they do at the present time. Front, Water and Pearl Streets were occupied by wholesale merchants, and strange to say, most of these wholesale businesses, especially the coffee, sugar and commission houses, still monopolize this district.

It very soon developed that the temporary post office in Pine Street was entirely inadequate for the business it was required to handle and a building large enough for the purpose was not to be found, and the authorities were at their wits' end to know what to do. The only building which could pretend to meet the requirements was the Rotunda in the Park, and the Common Council considered it the part of wisdom to offer that building to the Federal Government. The Post Master was quick to accept, the necessary alterations were made and in a short time the post office was moved into this odd-looking building, occupying a place in the park for the first time. Had the citizens of New York known that this initial venture to use the park for public buildings was to result in later years in the erection of the ugly building which now occupies the best section of the park lands, they would certainly have objected strenuously and prevented it at any inconvenience or cost to themselves. Let us hope, however, that the day is not very distant when this later invasion of the peoples' sacred domain will be

rectified and this beauty-spot of New York restored to its original condition and so kept for all time.

In these days they spoke of the park as uptown, and a genuine "kick" was made by the business interests of Wall Street and its dependencies. It was altogether too far away. Meetings of protest were held, vigorous resolutions passed, committees formed to take drastic action and a hub-bub such as New York had never seen was stirred up. A committee of the leading merchants of the city adopted the following resolutions:

That this meeting wholly disapproves of the removal of the postoffice to the rotunda; that, in the opinion of this meeting, great inconvenience and injury will be inflicted on the mercantile community by its location even for a short period at so great a distance from the center of business.

That a committee of seven be appointed with full power to proceed to Washington to communicate with the postmaster general, and with his consent and in conjunction with him to make all necessary arrangements for transferring the establishment from the rotunda to a site as near as possible to the new custom house, as soon as suitable premises can be secured and generally to adopt such proceedings as circumstances may require.

The citizens living and doing business in the neighborhood and further north were duly roused and took umbrage at the idea that their interests and importance were to be put aside and ignored utterly, and they, therefore, put on their war paint and went out against the enemy. Meetings of the "citizens" were called to counteract the moves of the "merchants" and the two factions locked horns. The newspapers of the day contained this notice:

All that are friendly to the permanent location of the post-office in the park or its vicinity are requested to meet in their respective wards on January 19, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting five delegates to represent each ward at a general convention to meet at the Broadway house on the 23d inst.

The big men of Wall Street hied themselves to Washington but they did not succeed any further than getting a branch office opened at Exchange Place and William Street, and this only after two years' effort and agitation.



Broadway (west side) from Warren to Reade Streets, 1856—showing the famous old Irving Hotel, Delmonico's and Chemical Bank.
From the rare lithograph in color by Stephenson — original owned by the Chemical Bank.

In the mean time the burnt district was being built up with handsome and substantial buildings. Marble and granite were presaging the era of magnificence and size. The splendid building which is now the National City Bank was erected and many fine brick buildings were put up where formerly little shabby old wooden structures stood.

Until 1845 the post office was in the Rotunda. This building, originally designed for panoramic exhibitions, was by no means an ideal place for the post office business. However, it was the only available building, and notwithstanding continual complaints the business remained here for ten years. Post Master Coddington made alterations and additions to the building, which overcame the disadvantages to some extent. He added a two-story extension which gave more room for the fast growing business but nothing anyone could possibly do could meet the requirements. This building was the first used exclusively for a post office.

In 1844 the Middle Dutch Church in Nassau Street was for sale and the location was one to satisfy the merchants. It was also considered large enough for post office purposes. The government leased the property for \$5,000 a year rental and finally purchased it for \$200,000. The site is worth today about \$5,000,000. These figures give a very lively idea of real estate valuations and the enormous fortunes which have been made possible to lucky investors in such sections of New York. In this old church, after the necessary alterations were made, the post office was housed for about 30 years. It was 1845 when the post office was finally removed from the Rotunda to this historic old building and old New Yorkers can remember the transformation of this sacred old pile into a center of commercial activity as one which was not altogether to their taste. However, we had to make the best of it and certainly, from a business point of view, it was an immense improvement on the Rotunda.

Business in New York leaps forward with such bounds that no one can safely predict what the conditions may be in a few years. The Dutch Church was ready

for the scrap heap within a short time and complaints arose about the inconvenience and inadequacy of the building. The people, however, had to grin and bear it because there was no site to be had that would suit. Toward the end of the sixties the agitation for a post office commensurate with the size and importance of the city became so insistent that the city authorities offered the government the plot of ground in the City Hall Park, and the government speedily and eagerly accepted it. This aroused strong opposition which was expressed in public meetings and by agitation in the press. It has continued until the present day. A good many lovers of Old New York will never cease to make themselves heard in condemnation of this perversion of their beautiful park. Give us back our park, they say, and take away the monstrous pile that stands there now and is an eye sore to the multitudes that surge about it every day. The building is ill ventilated and uncomfortable within and the exterior is unsightly in the last degree. There are no reasons now why it should not be removed. Sites have been found for the new Hall of Records and the Municipal Building and it is quite possible to find a site for a handsome and practical building in the neighborhood of its present location which would serve the requirements of the large and important interests of downtown business men. New York has endured this infringement of its precious park land for a whole generation—since 1875, when the post office was opened, and now that opportunity offers the people are going to demand that their park land be restored to them. There is now no good argument that it should not, the important downtown business can be accommodated better, much better, elsewhere.

The magnificent building of the Post Office, occupying the block on Eighth Avenue, between 31st and 33rd Street is the largest for this purpose in the world. No mistake has been made in this splendid building. It is beautiful to look at, magnificent in size, appropriate in design and comfortable and convenient in all its appointments. Here for a generation at least the enormous business of the New York Post Office will center. The con-

Curious relic of the upper West side when Manhattanville was a village with a railroad station. This region is now covered with factories, etc. The above interesting view shows not only the station but the locomotive, passenger and baggage car. Another very interesting feature is the turn table and receding street car "Manhattan to Harlem," just at the right. *Carlson, Mr. R. Fridenberg*



PRINTED FOR VALENTINE & MANUAL NEW YORK NO. 2 OF NEW SERIES 1853

Manhattan College and Manhattan Station, 1853

trast of this magnificent building and its enormous business, with the little dingy office in Garden Street gives New Yorkers a lively conception of the marvellous transformation which has taken place in this wonderful city of ours.



By his EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM TRYON, Esquire,

Captain General, and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of *New-York*, and the Territories depending thereon in *America*, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

WHEREAS I have received His Majesty's Royal Proclamation, given at his Court at *St. James's*, the Twenty-third Day of *August* last, in the Words following:

**BY THE KING,
A Proclamation,**

For suppressing **REBELLION** and **SEDITION.**

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS many of our Subjects in divers Parts of our Colonies and Plantations in *North-America*, misled by dangerous and ill designing Men, and forgetful of the Allegiance which they owe to the Power that has protected and sustained them, after various dankeless Acts committed in disturbance of the public Peace, to the Obstruction of lawful Commerce, and to the Oppression of our lawfull Subjects carrying on the same, have at length proceeded to an open and avowed Rebellion, by arming themselves in hostile Manner, to withstand the Execution of the Law, and traitorously preparing, making and waging War against us: And whereas there is Reason to apprehend that such Rebellion hath been much promoted and encouraged by the traitorous Correspondence, Counsels, and Comfort of divers wicked and delinquent Persons within this Kingdom: To the End therefore that none of our Subjects may neglect or violate their Duty through Ignorance thereof, or through any Doubt of the Protection which the Law will afford to their Loyalty and Zeal, we have thought fit, by and with the Advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby declaring, that not only all our Officers, Civil and Military, are obliged to exert their utmost Endeavours to suppress such Rebellion, and to bring the Traitors to Justice; but that all our Subjects of this Realm and the Dominions thereunto belonging, are bound by Law to be aiding and assisting in the Suppression of such Rebellion, and to disclose and make known all traitorous Conspiracies and Attempts against us, our Crown and Dignity: And we do accordingly strictly charge and command all our Officers, as well Civil as Military, and all other our obedient and loyal Subjects, to use their utmost Endeavours to withstand and suppress such Rebellion, and to disclose and make known all Treasons and traitorous Conspiracies which they shall know to be against us, our Crown and Dignity; and for that Purpose, that they transmit to one of our principal Secretaries of State, or other proper Officer, due and full Information of all Persons who shall be found carrying on Correspondence with or in any Manner to Degree aiding or abetting the Persons now in open Arms and Rebellion against our Government within any of our Colonies and Plantations in *North-America*, in order to bring to condign Punishment the Authors, Perpetrators, and Abettors of such traitorous Designs.

Given at our Court at St. James's the Twenty-third Day of August, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-five, in the Fifteenth Year of our Reign.

In Obedience therefore to his Majesty's Commands to me given, I do hereby publish and make known his Majesty's most gracious Proclamation above recited; earnestly exhorting and requiring all his Majesty's loyal and faithful Subjects within this Province, as they value their Allegiance due to the best of Sovereigns, their Dependence on and Protection from their Parent State, and the Blessings of a mild, free, and happy Constitution; and as they would shun the fatal Calamities which are the inevitable Consequences of Sedition and Rebellion, to pay all due Obedience to the Laws of their Country, ferrely to attend to his Majesty's said Proclamation, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at London, in the City of New-York, the Fourteenth Day of November, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-five, in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.
By his Excellency's Command,
BENJAMIN BAYLY, Jun. D. Secy.

WM. TRYON.

G O D S A V E T H E K I N G .

First Bulletin (1775), concerning the Revolution, ordering the citizens to cease their rebellious actions.



Bleecker Street, No. 309 (formerly 293), the residence of Thomas Paine in his last years; author of "Common Sense," a pamphlet that had much to do with solidifying public opinion on the necessity for the Revolution.

Our City Hall

This building is considered by architects and artists one of the most successful examples of the Colonial School existing in our country today. It was completed in 1812, and succeeded the old Federal Hall, standing on the corner of Wall Street and Nassau. It remains as originally built, except for the cupola, which has undergone several changes. In 1834 the classic simplicity of the first cupola gave place to one having a four-faced clock, which necessitated the raising of the dome about eight feet, and a few other minor changes. This was done to satisfy the public demand for a municipal time piece, and although the new cupola was not so chaste as the first, it was still a very beautiful and appropriate structure. In 1858 this cupola was destroyed by fire, during the celebration of the opening of the Atlantic cable and the question of restoring the original simple and classic design of the old Scotch architect, John McComb, came up for discussion. The public, however, were bent on having a clock and the cupola was restored very much as it had been before the fire. Recently, and at a rather inopportune time, just when the city was entertaining its foreign visitors from France and Britain the cupola was again destroyed by fire. The opportunity presents itself once more to restore the cupola in all the beauty and simplicity of its original design. The need for a clock is no longer felt, as there are many in the downtown section of the city and the public, if its desire leans strongly to the aesthetic and classical, may see the beautiful structure of 1814 appear again.

The City Hall is built of white marble, but the rear wall is of freestone, for the builders of 1812 surmised that the city would never go beyond this. Today the city limits are sixteen miles north. The Mayor's room is on the first floor. Under one of its windows on the outside is a tablet recording: "Near this spot, in the presence of General George Washington, the Declaration

of Independence was read and published to the American Army, July 9th, 1776."

The halls of the Council and Assembly are on the second floor, and may be visited. The Governor's room, originally intended for the use of the Governor of the State, is on the second floor. Across the hall is a statue of Thomas Jefferson by David d'Angers, a replica of the one in the Capitol at Washington. The Governor's Room, which is open to the public from 10 to 4 daily (Saturday to noon), contains Trumbull's full-length equestrian portrait of General Washington, and a series of portraits of New York's Governors and other worthies. That of Governor Dix, by Anna M. Lea, represents him as author of the historic dispatch sent by him as Secretary of the Treasury to Wm. Hemphill Jones in New Orleans, January 29, 1861: "If any one attempts to haul down the American Flag, shoot him on the spot." An easel bears a Washington portrait woven in silk in Lyons, France, at a cost of \$10,000. Here, too, are preserved the desk and table used by President Washington during his first term. The table is inscribed in letters of gold: "Washington's writing table, 1789." The fine old mahogany furniture is that which was used by the first Congress of the United States in Federal Hall, in Wall Street.

In front of the City Hall stands the Macmonnies bronze statue erected by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in memory of Nathan Hale, a Captain of the Regular Army of the United States of America, who was executed as a spy during the Revolution.

Old Castle Garden

The circular building which is now the Aquarium was originally a fort, Castle Clinton, built for the defense of the city against the British in the War of 1812; and the spot where it stands was then an island 200 feet from the shore. When in 1822, Congress ceded the property to the city, it was converted into a place of amusement and was named Castle Garden. It became the home of opera, and was a place for great public gatherings. Here



Madison Avenue, at 45th Street

The original Manhattan Athletic Club Building and north end of the old train-shed of the Grand Central Depot—1885. Remodeled for the Tiffany Studios, and now being demolished to make way for the most important new building of this section.

on Lafayette's return to America in 1824, six thousand persons assembled to greet him. Here in 1835 S. F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, publicly demonstrated by means of a wire coiled about the interior of the Garden, the practicability of controlling the electric current. Here in 1850 Jenny Lind, the Swedish singer, made her American debut, under the management of P. T. Barnum. The Prince of Wales and Louis Kosuth arrived here. From 1855 to 1890 Castle Garden was an immigrant bureau, through whose portals millions of immigrants entered America and as such is well remembered by many persons. It became the Aquarium in 1896.

The most recent event of historical interest and one which is destined probably to become the most important of any that has taken place on this historical ground is the landing here of the French Commission headed by Gen. Joffre and M. Viviani; and a few days later of Mr. Arthur James Balfour and the other members of the British Commission on a visit to the city. On both occasions the crowds were massed in thousands to welcome those famous men, and old Castle Garden and the Battery were gay with flags and bunting. The city has seldom witnessed a more brilliant and inspiring scene than the procession of these visitors through the flag-bedecked city streets from the Battery to the City Hall. Lafayette's welcome in 1824 was a great event and he was greeted with enthusiasm, but the reception of the great Marshall of France, "the man who stopped them at the Marne," far eclipsed in genuine affection and enthusiasm any thing of a public character that has ever happened in New York before. When we remember that Joffre may go down in history as the hero of what may be considered the greatest battle of all time, we cannot be surprised at the interest and enthusiasm of his welcome.

Historical Explorations in the City of New York

By Reginald Pelham Bolton

Our work of exploration upon vacant areas in the upper part of the island of Manhattan has been systematically pursued during the past twenty years by a party of enthusiasts led by Mr. W. L. Calver, and including Messrs. John Ward Dunsmore, Charles Thurston, Oscar Barck, Dr. Edward Hagaman Hall, and other volunteer assistants, who from time to time have become interested in the subject.

It has been realized by those who have joined in this work that the opportunity of discovery of buried remains was but brief, as the building of streets and residences had proceeded in the Washington Heights district with great rapidity. This process has, however, aided the work materially since the heavy excavations for the opening of public streets and for construction of dwelling have often afforded the means of discovery of traces deeply buried below the surface. Persistent attention has, however, been necessary, and quite as much time has been spent in searching observation of the surface as in the actual work of excavation.

Our object has been throughout, the true purpose of archaeologic research, the establishment of the methods and purposes of the successive occupants of the region, with the comparison of the materials and the forms of construction which have been found at different points. The relics recovered have derived an added value by the careful record which has been maintained of the locality in which they were found, first by the comparative information thus preserved, and secondly, by the personal interest aroused in the visitors to the collections by the association of these objects with well-known streets and buildings.

In this connection, the recording of the positions of discoveries, and their plotting on maps, has been a part of the work which has been thought to be desirable in



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Ninth Avenue at 31st Street, looking east.
Excavations for the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnels and station—1905.

the interests of a permanent future record. Maps covering the entire district were started so long ago as 1902, and have been gradually filled with information of this character. They were prepared by tracing Randel's surveys of 1817-1819, which covered the Washington Heights and Inwood district in much detail. On these sheets the modern street system was then plotted and the areas have been indicated on which Indian remains were discovered, the Colonial farm tracts boundary fences were traced together with sites of abandoned buildings, of fortifications as found by Randel and as now remaining, of camp sites and of isolated finds, the whole forming a group-record of the history of the locality as written upon and below its surface.

The photographic record has also received substantial attention, though limited by the means at our disposal. A small camera has been Mr. W. L. Calver's invariable accompaniment whether on scout, field or museum work. In the hundreds of views taken are those showing work in progress, the methods pursued and the results discovered, many of which, reproduced in lantern slides, have afforded entertainment and interest to a great many people in audiences throughout the City, and to the children of many of its public and private schools.

The interest has spread to the public press and has resulted in the preparation of numerous articles of historical subjects, which have reached interested readers in remote parts of our country and has brought us valuable correspondence from students and authorities in foreign countries.

We are often asked if our work has been supported by some society. We have had only the sympathetic encouragement of the American Scenic and Historic Society, and the valued personal aid of its experienced secretary, our good fellow-laborer, Edward Hagaman Hall. But the larger society of the interested public who by visit, by correspondence and by attendance at addresses, has been our chief source of inspiration, evidencing by their eager appreciation the value of the labor, and affording at the same time an abundant recompense in their en-

thusiasm, interest and encouragement, and in many sincere and we hope lifelong friendships.

The scope of our work has included the remains of aboriginal, Colonial and Revolutionary occupation of the locality, and the search has led us afield into Westchester County, up the Hudson and into Staten Island.

Indian Remains and Colonial Material

Indian remains on Manhattan are located readily by the presence of oyster shells, in beds in pockets and in pits, the most characteristic being burials, under a protecting covering of shells, of human and dog skeletons. These have been found in the Inwood regions, at several places on the Nagel and Dyckman farms. The dog burials are a local feature, probably a tribal ceremony since the animal was buried complete, always carefully curled round at the bottom of a shallow pit and packed above with shells and occasional scraps of pottery. The variety of materials of which the local Indian artifacts were made is indicative of the trading habits of the Weck-quas-Keeks who inhabited the region.

The objects collected up to 1909 have been acquired by the American Museum of Natural History, and those gathered since that date have been donated to the new Museum of the American Indian (Heye Foundation) now being erected on Washington Heights.

Colonial material is usually found in the rubbish pits or vaults of the ruined dwellings. These are located by observation of the richness of the soil and its effect on growth of weeds. In such explorations we have come across much castaway material often in excellent condition, including Colonial china and porcelain and pottery ware, the restoration of which, by the use of plaster-of-paris, has afforded occupation in winter evenings and is a fascinating pastime. Thus we were able to restore to complete form some excellent chinaware found in a stone vault at the rear of the site of the Lewis Morris residence near Willis Avenue bridge, which house was probably destroyed in the Revolutionary War. These and other objects from another nearby site, possibly that of Jonas Bronck's dwelling, are placed on view in the col-



PHOTO H. M. TIEMAN

Broadway at Thirty-fourth Street, 1888. This site now occupied by the building of Saks & Co.



Painted for "Valentine's Manual," 1918—New York—Copyright

FIRST HISTORICALLY ACCURATE PAINTINGS, SHOWING UNIFORMS WORN BY FRENCH OFFICERS, WHILE STATIONED IN NEW YORK DURING THE REVOLUTION

AN OFFICER OF THE ROYAL SOISSONNOIS REGIMENT NO. 41. PAINTED BY A. L. LA CAULT
PARIS, FRANCE, FOR W. L. CALVER, FROM DATA IN FRENCH ARCHIVES

lection of the Bronx Society of Arts and Sciences at the Lorillard Mansion in Bronx Park. The site of the old Oblienus farmhouse at West 176th Street yielded some excellent Bristol china, handpainted, together with earthenware and pottery of early American manufacture.

Discoveries on the Dyckman Farm

The explorations on military sites naturally presented the most difficulty and at the same time afforded the keenest inducements, since they have had to be located by a process of deductive reasoning aided by the use of the steel boring rod or sounder with which practice has enabled the workers to feel several feet below the surface objects foreign to the soil. It was the use of this tool that determined the nature of the dug-out huts constructed by the troops on the sheltered hillsides of the Heights. The rod striking the levelled floor is the guide to the long buried excavation, and in the case of the Arden Street Camp of the Hessian "Body Regiment," twenty of these huts were found by its use, from which many objects were taken illustrative of the life of the mercenary troops, such as bayonets, broken weapons, canteens, coins and accoutrements.

In the great camp on the Dyckman farm, at Seaman and Prescott Avenues, a persistent course of exploration has located, up-to-date, over fifty such dug-out huts, out of a probable extent of a hundred or more.

In many of these the stone fire-places were found still standing, the hearths buried under deep layers of ashes of their long abandoned fires, and the floors blackened with the burned timbers of their roofs and walls. Around the hearths and in dumps or cess-pits outside the hut entrances the reckless soldiery had cast or lost hundreds of objects, which tell the story of camp life. The military buttons of the British troops in particular afford definite information as to the date of occupation of the huts, and determine their practically continuous use every winter season during the period of the Revolution.

Of such interest has this camp become that with the aid of the generous donors of the Dyckman House, we were enabled to remove the fireplace and hearth of one

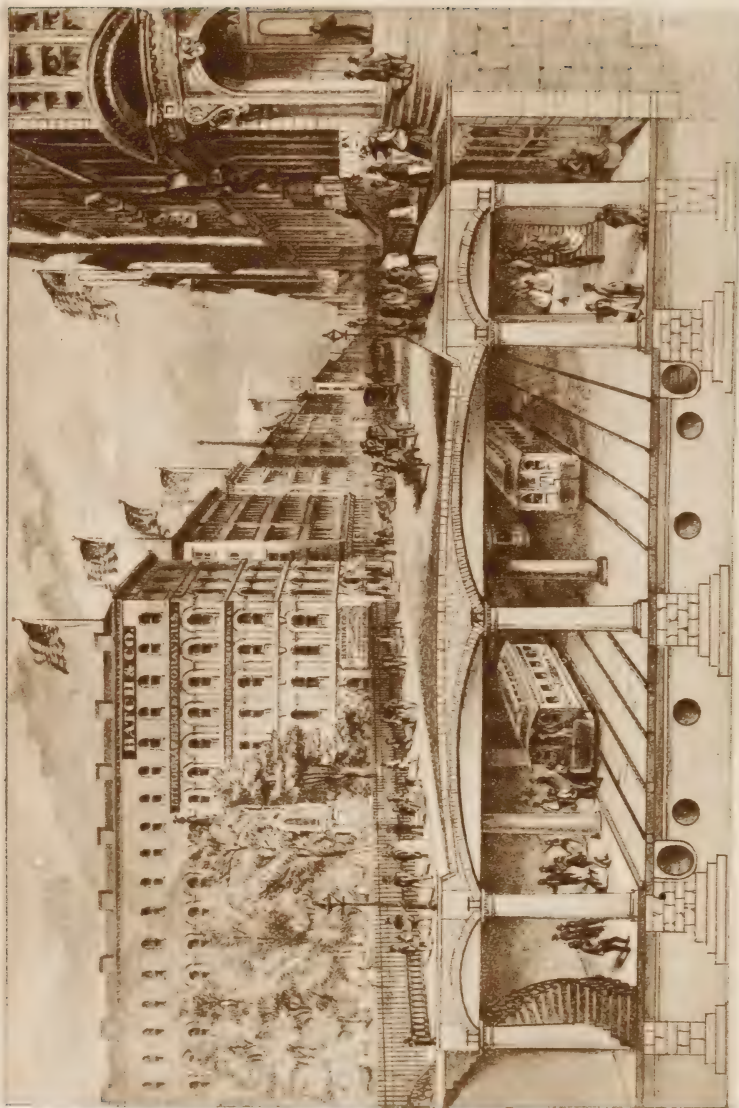
of these huts, and to reconstruct out of ancient lumber a typical officers' dug-out dwelling in the Park at the rear of the old farm house. In this are placed many of the rough objects which are found in the abandoned huts, some of which, such as nails, hinges and straps, were utilized in its construction. Its rough table is set with the china and glassware, the knives, forks and spoons, oyster and clam shells of many a camp meal of those long bygone days, and the whole affords a unique picture of the military life of that period, and a permanent record of our fascinating work.

Since the above article was written the New York Historical Society has elected Mr. Reginald Pelham Bolton and Mr. W. L. Calver members in recognition of their valuable work.—Ed.

The Alley Festa

In the Alley Festa, New York produced a spectacle somewhat foreign to our eyes, and our art colony about Washington Square from whom the Festa took its inception have shown themselves to possess all the originality, boldness of conception and initiative which belong to a young and virile art. The intention was to reproduce in the Alley and its vicinity the effects of an Italian fair. To the layman it seemed more than this. The oriental brilliance and variety which pervaded the entire spectacle almost persuaded one to believe himself in Constantinople or perhaps even Bagdad, and the splendid trappings added all the more to the realism of the scene.

Many of the studios were turned into shops, the Alley school house into a ball room, and others into booths for various entertainments. Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney's studio was filled with toys and frocks, and Gertrude Atherton essayed the part of a fortune teller. Mrs. Robert Bacon and Mrs. Cadwalader Jones each had an open air entertainment. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Mrs. Otto Kahn, Mrs. Lydig, Mrs. Chas. Dillingham, Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, and Mrs. Maynard welcomed Mayor Mitchell when he opened the Festa, and dined with him afterwards in the *al fresco* restaurant. A number of the star actresses who were in town—among



Broadway, looking North from Pine Street—1867. The proposed underground railway.
From a rare print in the collection of Major John F. O'Rourke.

them Marie Dressler and Elsie Janis—gave performances in the Alley theatre.

Perhaps the best part of the Festa is its results. It was produced for the benefit of the Red Cross and Allied War Relief funds and in this particular was a great success, something like \$100,000 having been made for these charities. The sale of Liberty Bonds was also a feature and these were taken to the amount of over half a million. The art colony of New York have done their bit—and done it well.

Early Population Figures

In 1656, the population of the city was 1,000; in 1664, 1,500; in 1673, 2,500; in 1690, 4,302; in 1731, 8,628; in 1771, 21,163; in 1773, 21,876; in 1786, 23,614; in 1790, 33,121; in 1800, 60,489. In 1683, the city consisted of 6 wards; in 1806, 10.

New York's Most American Borough

The proportion of Aliens to American-born is given below:

Queens	11.1	percent.	of Aliens
Richmond	13.1	"	" "
Brooklyn	19.3	"	" "
Bronx	19.8	"	" "
Manhattan	31.1	"	" "

Queens is therefore the most American borough and the question arises why?

NEW-YORK, October 8, 1759.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Just published, and to be sold by H. Gaine, Printer and Bookseller, at his Printing-Office at the Bible and Crown, in Hanover-Square, in New-York, by wholesale and retail;

HUTCHIN's Improved;

Being an Almanack and Ephemeris for the Year 1760, on a different Plan from any ever published in this Government, illustrated with 12 beautiful Cuts, each representing the Transactions of the different Months in the Year. It contains,

The Motions of the Sun and Moon; the true Places and Aspects of the Planets; the Rising and Setting of the Sun; and the Rising, Setting and Southing of the Moon. Also, the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipses, Judgment of the Weather, Rising and Setting of the Planets, Length of Days and Nights, Courts in New-Jersey and New-York. And the following select Pieces of Poetry, viz.

1. The PICTURE of a COURTIER.
2. VIRTUE's Address to HERCULES.
3. MERIT in RAGS meets with few Admirers.
4. PRIDE not made for MAN.
5. On FORTITUDE.
6. NATURE will prevail.
7. The FOX and HARE. A Fable.



8. No Pains no Profit; or Industry is All in All.
9. On REASON.
10. On the LOVE of MONEY.
11. ADVICE to the LADIES.
12. The Farmer's Wife and the Raven.
13. The Contented Farmer.
14. The Englishman's Wish.

Likewise the following excellent and profitable Pieces in Prose, which merit the Perusal of Young and Old, in what Station of Life soever they may be placed, viz.

1. REFLECTIONS on VANITY by the Marquis of Halifax.
2. On CONTENTMENT.
3. On INGRATITUDE.
4. On GRATITUDE.
5. On the LOVE of our COUNTRY.



6. Of APPLICATION to BUSINESS.
7. A Reflection of Mr. Addison's on Death.
8. A REFLECTION of SIR WALTER RALEIGH's on the same Subject.
9. Duty of Children to their PARENTS.
10. DUTY of PARENTS to their CHILDREN.

Likewise the following useful Receipts, which may be of the greatest Utility.

1. A Cure for the Rheumatism.
2. A Cure for the most malignant Fevers; and,
3. A Cure for the Cough.

Besides the above, you'll find in this Almanack, Instructions whereby any Person who is late out at Night, may know the Hour by the Shaddow of the Moon on a Sun-Dial. Also a New Method of hatching Chickens, by Means of Ovens as practised in Egypt. An Account of Quebec, with the many Attempts made by the English for its Reduction; the Fairs in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania;—the Roads along the Continent, as well as those from the Mouth of the River St. Lawrence to the Mississippi. An Account of the Rates of the Stage Boats and Waggoners that ply between the City of New-York and Philadelphia, with the Days they set out and arrive. A List of his Britannick Majesty's Forces now in North-America. A List of the New-York Privateers. A new Method of making Flax as soft as Silk; and how to make STARCH out of Potatoes; with many other useful Remarks. In short, no Pains have been spared to render this Almanack useful: So that 'tis incumbent on every Person to be careful to call for HUTCHIN's Improved, for the Year 1760.

Specimen of printing by Hugh Gaine the first Irish printer in New York, 1759.



© H. C. BROWN

The Bronx—1825.

Lydig's Mills at West Farms, now part of the Bronx Park — The walls of this old mill are still to be seen just below the boathouse in the Park.

From a rare lithograph by the French artist, Milbert, in the collection of Mrs. Philip M. Lydig.

Camp Life of the Soldiers of New York

During the Revolution

By W. L. Calver

Thirty-three years of exploration work conducted by the writer and his companions in the camps of our Revolutionary War period has brought to light a mass of first-hand information relating to the camp life of the soldiery, their utensils of a domestic character, their arms and missiles, their objects of personal use or adornment, and particularly a knowledge of the equipment of the officers and the men.

Scanning the surface of the ground, or digging deep into the dug-out huts and refuse pits, working in season and out of season through a third of a century, finding innumerable personal mementoes of the British troops, and of the old continentals, or their French allies, there comes to one naturally, at length, a desire to know just what appearance the individual corps presented, but when we look about us for correct models of the participants in the struggle we learn that there is a woful lack of early or contemporary art, depicting faithfully regimentals of the various units of the several armies with which we have become familiar.

A correspondence extending through a period of twenty years with the leading military antiquarian of Great Britain, and other correspondence with British and French military antiquarians and artists—not to mention a personal intercourse with American artists—convinces the writer that the first true pictures of the War of Independence troops remain to be painted. A mass of crimson and scarlet with a goodly sprinkling of cross bells and grenadier caps formed the basis for an historical painting in the 19th century, when the object in depicting a "redcoat" was only to arouse our contempt. Today with the old animosities forgotten and a desire for the true and correct uppermost, the critic looks for precise

details of equipment and the artist who can supply these will make his mark.

The old ways of arriving at details, that of copying earlier models, or making up a figure from prescribed regulations, were faulty, in that old figures were generally fanciful, and that the regulations were not always carried out. What the officers and men really wore then are those bits of equipment which the old camps give up today. When we find a solid silver sword belt plate of the 28th British regiment in a camp at Inwood, and find the letters J. E. scratched upon the back of the plate we know positively that Lieut. James Edwards of the 28th foot wore such a sword shoulder belt plate. When the British Military Antiquarian asked us to put our price upon this memento we began to realize the historical value of authentic 18th century military objects at the present day. We did not place a high value upon a soldier's bronze belt plate of the 38th regiment which we found at the Fort Washington barracks site, until one of our American military artist friends told us that he had taken out his gold watch and chain and offered them for a similar belt plate of the 38th found at Concord.

We were not surprised—in fact we took it quite as a matter of course—when we found pure silver buttons of officers in British camps. We would not hope for anything similar in an American camp, yet we have found within the present season buttons equally elegant in a camp of the Massachusetts troops in the Hudson Highlands.

The recovery of the various badges, belt plates and military buttons of the eighteenth century troops have proven an inspiration to the little coterie of present day military artists and in time we may hope to see pictures of real soldiers of the War of Independence.

A few years ago in an effort to obtain correct views of our French allies the writer applied to one of his military antiquarian friends—Captain Maurice Bottet of the French army—who at that time was stationed at Versailles. Captain Bottet recommended his friend Aquillas L. La Cault as the artist capable of producing a real live soldier of 1781, with every detail of equipment cor-



Painted for "Valentine's Manual," 1918—New York—Copyright

FIRST HISTORICALLY ACCURATE PAINTINGS, SHOWING UNIFORMS WORN BY FRENCH OFFICERS, WHILE STATIONED IN NEW YORK DURING THE REVOLUTION

A SOLDIER OF THE ROYAL BOUDONNOIS REGIMENT NO. 13. PAINTED BY A. L. LA CAULT, PARIS, FRANCE, FOR W. L. CALVER, FROM DATA IN FRENCH ARCHIVES



© H. A. GREEN.

Wall Street, looking west from William Street, 1885.

rect. LaCault responded to our appeal with a set of aquarrelles which are gems in their way. Of these we present two specimens—a soldier of the “Royal Bondonnois”—regiment No. 13; and an officer of the “Royal Soissonnois”—regiment No. 41, of the year 1781. These are representative of French regiments which were encamped to the north of the city in 1781, and which participated in the attacks on the British outposts at Kingsbridge in the summer of that year.

Lacault’s “En Reconnaissance 1805” exhibited in the salon of 1908 attracted much attention, not only for the fidelity with which his horses and riders were depicted, but for the correctness of the details of the equipment of both.

Near View of Washington’s Inauguration

Mrs. Eliza Susan Morton Quincey, wife of Josiah Quincey, and an eye witness of Washington’s inauguration gives an intimate touch to this important historical event which is very charming. She says:

“I was on the roof of the first house in Broad Street which belonged to Captain Prince, the father of one of my school companions, and so near to Washington that I could almost hear him speak. The windows and the roofs of the houses were crowded, and in the streets the throng was so dense that it seemed as if one might literally walk on the heads of the people. The balcony of the hall was in full view of this assembled multitude. In the centre of it was placed a table with a rich covering of red velvet, and upon this, on a crimson velvet cushion, lay a large and elegant Bible. This was all the paraphernalia for the august scene. After taking the oath of office, a signal was given by raising a flag upon the cupalo of the Hall for a general discharge of the artillery of the Battery. All the bells in the city rang out a peal of joy, and the assembled multitude sent forth a universal shout. The President again bowed to the people and then retired from the scene such as the proudest monarch never enjoyed. Many entertainments were given, both public and private, and the city was illuminated in the evening.”

When Washington was in New York

“There is scarcely anything talked of now but General Washington and the Palace.” This is what Mrs. Wil-

liam T. Robinson wrote to her friend, Miss Kitty Wistar, of Brandywine in 1789, when the first President was installed in the mansion prepared for him in Cherry Street. It was commonly referred to as the Palace, although President Washington himself never alluded to it as such. No doubt it was an extraordinarily fine house for that time, and had all the household magnificences known to the struggling little town of these early days. The President himself was aristocratic and rather domineering, but notwithstanding these imperial traits he had a fine equipoise of mind which kept him in line with republican simplicity. He only smiled at the superficialities which put him in a class with royalty.

The fact is that the city was a rather shabby little town with narrow and dirty streets running in irregular lines, and zigzagging in every direction. Most of the houses were little low buildings, constructed mostly of wood with no pretensions whatever to architectural style. There is an old print of Broadway even later than 1789 which shows the buildings on that leading thoroughfare to be simple brick or frame houses of irregular size and shape. In spots of course the little town had its finer quarters, but to an inhabitant of modern New York with all its splendid residences and fine streets the little old New York of Washington's times would be a sorry spectacle.

If the President went anywhere afoot in the early days of the Republic he would encounter all sorts of obstacles on the streets, not the least of these being the live stock which swarmed everywhere. Dogs were numerous, and pigs were allowed to roam the streets on account of their usefulness in devouring the garbage which our forebears unconcernedly threw out on the streets. These were the original street cleaners and the precursors of our modern white wings. Our modern streets also present a marvelous contrast to the rough and often unpaved streets of Washington's time. The hills and valleys of these unpaved streets made walking a strenuous and even dangerous exercise, and any one who ventured out after dark staggered along in imminent danger of a fall. The lights



Painted for "Valentine's Manual," 1918—New York—Copyright

THE FRANKLIN MANSION ON CHERRY STREET

WHICH GENERAL WASHINGTON OCCUPIED AS PRESIDENT BEFORE MOVING TO BROADWAY 1789

were few and far between and the little flickering lamps did not help much to dispel the darkness of the night.

There were slaves in New York in these days—a strange commentary on human nature—for the master hands who had just won liberty for themselves did nothing to free the real slaves that were bought and sold in the market place of the town. Let us not be too hard on our slave owning forefathers, however—they could not accomplish all they desired at once, and the seeds of liberty they sowed then fructified later into the great liberation of the Civil War.

It was not customary to remain up late o' nights, nine o'clock being considered a good time to retire. There were few attractions for the ordinary citizen in the evenings and a walk around the Battery for the better class of people was thought to be quite a good time. Washington himself in his diary referred to several walks around the Battery as a recreation. The poorer folks did not wander far from their own door steps and too many of them—especially the men portion—found their chief amusement in the near taverns, of which there were plenty.

The town pump was an institution of importance. It was the chief water supply for the entire community. Here the housewives or the young people of the family came to draw their supply of drinking water, and here too, much of the gossip of the little town was exchanged. The pump stood in Chatham Street and was fed from a pond located a little further north, near where Canal Street is now.

It was customary to deliver water to those who could afford to pay for the service and this water was adjudged to be of a superior quality. It was delivered in barrels and on account of its better quality was spoken of as "tea water." It is a strange fact that in our own day this old custom of delivering water in original packages has been revived—and water too which is claimed to be of a higher grade—grade A, so to speak.

The great social event was the levee held by the President every Thursday afternoon to which the public was

welcome. On these occasions the President, who was always rather fastidious in regard to dress, presented a very handsome figure in black velvet coat and knee breeches, with white waist coat and immaculate linen. His knee buckles and those of his shoes were always in shining condition, and on his head rested the customary wig which people of consequence and position wore in those days. A sword was invariably at his side on all such occasions. On less formal occasions he left off the sword, but otherwise was just as scrupulously attired. He relaxed somewhat from the austere manner of his formal levees and became for the time the affable and genial gentleman, conversing with vivacity and even indulging in pleasantries with the fair sex.

On Sundays all was quiet and extremely decorous about the Presidential mansion. Frivolity, which rarely invaded the home of the first President at any time, was banished from its precincts absolutely and an air of solemnity filled the house. The President was a regular church-goer and joined the Sabbath morning throngs that could be seen wending their way to their respective places of worship, the lines of pedestrians converging toward St. Paul's chapel, where the President occupied a pew specially set apart for his use. It was a picturesque sight to see these simple folk in their quaint dress and primitive ways walking in twos and threes through the little narrow streets leading to the churches. There were few slackers in the early days of the Republic and morning worship was a solemn duty that brought everybody to church that could possibly go.

In these later and more opulent days we can scarcely realize that the people of New York in Washington's time were in a sad and poverty-stricken condition. They had just passed through the severities and privations of war. They had not recovered from the great fire of 1776 which had destroyed so much of the best part of the town, and the commercial and other interests were only beginning to take on new life with the prospect of settled conditions. It was a time of adjustment and the beginning of a new period, and the presence of the great man who had led the nation safely through all the turbulent



Broadway, to Bowling Green and Steamship Row
Standard Oil building in course of construction, about 1890

and stormy years was specially valuable in giving the people new heart and new inspiration.

The Vale of Cashmere

There are other spots just as eloquent of peace and beauty, places that rival the Shakespeare Garden in old association and wealth of bloom and blossom. The Vale of Cashmere in Prospect Park and particularly the Rose Garden at the far end is one of them. Here is a retreat that is ever sheltered from the noise and excitement of our modern life. Only the twittering of birds and the soft music of the fountains break the stillness of this little paradise, and a wealth of roses on every side fill the air with their perfume. Here you can sit and dream the idle hours away and imagine, for the time being at least, that there is no unrest or discomfort in the great world outside. No better retreat for the longed for Sabbath quiet could be found.

There is one other spot in Prospect Park where the Sunday quiet may be enjoyed. It is the Garden of Wild Flowers, sometimes called the Old Fashioned Garden, on the eminence looking down into the plaza where stand the monument of Lincoln and the rare old trees guarding it. There the flowers grow in profusion, of every shape and color and size, in rich clusters of gold or scarlet or purple, with here and there a long graceful stalk bearing aloft its single flower in solitary loveliness and beauty. One may wander through the irregular paths of this maze of wild flowers, resting occasionally on the rustic benches, or in the little raised summer house in the middle of the garden and enjoy the repose which nature alone can give.

Jones's Wood

By Hopper Striker Mott

Most of the property in this tract, mellowed by romance and favored by nature, was beautifully wooded, the trees towering to a great height and from the owners the territory took the name of Jones' Wood. The hillock known as Dead Man's Rock marked its beginning some 75 years ago. In later times the site of this landmark became ignoble in police annals as the boundary of Battle Row. This region was the last fastness of the forest primeval that once covered the rocky shores of the East River and its wildness was almost savage. In the infant days of the colony it was the scene of tradition and fable having been said to be a favorite resort of the pirates who dared the terrors of Hell Gate and came here to land their treasures and hold their revels. The gifted pen of Irving* has described it as "a new creation" to the eyes of voyagers from the settlements, for no signs of human thrift appeared to check the delicious wildness of nature which here revelled in all her luxuriant variety. The hills along the river were adorned with the vigorous natives of the soil: the lordly oak, the generous chestnut, the graceful elm,—while here and there the tulip tree reared its majestic head, the giant of the forest. Where later were seen the gay retreats of luxury,—our author muses,—villas half buried in twilight bowers, whence the amorous flute oft breathed the sighings of some city swain,—there the fish-hawk built her solitary nest on some dry tree that overlooked her watery domain. The timid deer fed undisturbed along these shores now hallowed by the lover's moonlight walk and printed by the slender foot of beauty; and a savage solitude extended over these happy regions, where now are reared the stately towers of the Joneses, the Schermerhorns and the Rhinelanders. Its shores were renowned for its fisheries and under the shadow of its rocky

* Irving's *His. of N. Y.*, Chap. IV.



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View of Jones' Wood in 1859, at Annual Games New York Caledonian Club.
Courtesy of New York Caledonian Club.

bluff and overhanging oaks the youth of a former generation cast their lines and waited for bites.

In the "opening years of the last century" the wood became "a place of delight" to the pleasure seekers from the distant city. The property was very attractive for the purpose and the views from the shores highly interesting and varied. The above quotation is taken from two contemporary writers but failure has met the endeavor to ascertain data of such early date. The place, however, was a conspicuous landmark and as such became a subject of contention during the endeavor to acquire a large city park. The advisability of acquiring land for that purpose was raised by Ambrose C. Kingsland, the Mayor, in a message to the Common Council under date of May 5th, 1851. (*Pro. Board of Aldermen. XLII:32*). The people and their representatives were divided between this locality and a more central one. A preamble and resolutions of the Common Council against Jones's Wood and in favor of Central Park were presented in the Senate at Albany on June 17th, 1853. (*Com. Adtr. June 18th*).

The same paper of June 23rd contained the report of a Select Committee of the Senate dated the 21st, in favor of the acquisition of the former site and stating that it contained an area of 156 acres. Senator Cooley on the following day submitted an elaborate written minority report in opposition thereto and in favor of a central location. On July 1st Senator Beekman stated that, although he understood that the owners of Jones's Wood were opposed to its being selected, he thought "the great plea of public necessity" required its acquisition. Cooley defended the minority report on the ground that the prevalence of rowdyism was such that the wives and families of visitors to the park would not be safe, five or six miles away from the inhabited parts of the city. The riots, murders and scenes of disorder at Hoboken proved this to be true. A further objection was that, after the ledge of rock (between 40 & 50 feet high) was leveled, the water front could be used for commercial purposes and was needed for the development of the metropolis. The pending bill to appoint commissioners of condemnation was opposed by Senator Morgan in that

its terms completely deprived the city authorities of all power in the matter and sought to sweep away the property of the owners without redress. He called attention to the remonstrances of Mayor Westervelt, Comptroller Flagg, the owners and the petitions of ten thousand citizens of New York against it, and stated that only Beekman, the Senator from the Fifth, was in favor, intimating that he was influenced by his ownership of realty in the neighborhood (*Commercial Advertiser* July 2).

Later in the month President Pierce arrived in order to open the Crystal Palace and on the 16th, in answer to a circular invitation on behalf of the Committee on Encroachments on the Harbor, a large number of citizens, public functionaries and representatives of the army and navy assembled on board the steamboat "Josephine" at the U. S. Barge Wharf, foot of Whitehall Street, to accompany him on an excursion around the Bay. He was met by Palatiah Perit, President of the Chamber of Commerce and Walter R. Jones, President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co. After sailing around Governor's Island and past the Navy Yard the boat proceeded up the East River, while luncheon was served. (*Evening Post*, July 19th, 1853).

Haswell states that one of the objects of the trip was to allow the members of the Board of Aldermen to examine the Jones's Wood site from the water side. The reports in the *Post*, *Herald* and *Commercial Advertiser*, however, make no reference thereto. If this was a reason it evidently had little weight with members of the Legislature present for on the following day an act was passed in favor of a Central Park, and Beekman's bill, vesting in the Corporation the selection of Jones's Wood, was lost,—ayes 12, nays 10—after a long debate. Later in the day the vote was reconsidered and the bill passed. (*Commercial Advertiser*, July 22). This act (Chapter 618) authorized the purchase of the land lying between 3rd Avenue and the East River, from 66th Street to 75th Street, including Hamilton Square. Much opposition immediately arose to the project for it was recognized that, however attractive might be the location, it



The Empire Skating Rink.

Third Avenue at 63rd and 64th Streets, with vignette view of the exterior. Afterwards used for the exhibitions of the American Institute Fair. The figures of well-known citizens are shown.

From a unique old print in the collection of Mr. J. Clarence Davies.

was inaccessible and dangerous because bounded on one side by the swift current of a deep stream. The Aldermen, accordingly, on Oct. 10, directed the Mayor &c. to employ counsel to delay proceedings in order to apply for amendment or repeal of the law. (*Pro. Bd. Aldermen.* 89). As a result the act was repealed after that action had been recommended, March 6, 1854, by the Committee on Land and Places of the Board.

Now that the project had been abandoned the owners advertised in the *Times* of October 16th 1855 the sale by A. J. Bleecker, 7 Broad Street, of four hundred of the lots, bounded by 69th and 75th Streets, comprising a part of the "beautiful property so well known as Jones' Wood," which lots were in "original hands" and free of encumbrance. The records of the Caledonian Club, organized in 1856, refer to the resort as a "convenient and pleasantly situated park between 65th and 70th Streets on the East River" and, after holding its first annual games on the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, it settled on the Wood for its second event which took place there on Thursday, Sept. 23rd, 1858.

In that year Valentine Mager (pronounced Major) was the proprietor of the Jones's Wood Hotel, which occupied the Provoost Mansion at the foot of East 71st Street. In the *Times* of April 25th, he solicited a continuance of the liberal patronage he had received and stated that he had greatly increased his grounds by "taking in fifteen acres more." He presumed to add that "it is on the whole the only place on the Island where a person can enjoy or make himself comfortable." Access was had by the Second and Third Avenue cars which ran within three minutes walk of the hotel "and persons who reside in the lower part of the city could enjoy a fine ride."

On December 16th 1859 Mager acquired by lease a piece of land in the block between 69th and 70th Streets Avenue A and the river from Edmund H. Pendleton and he added thereto in 1860 large slices of the interests of other heirs in nearby property, viz: Jan. 16th the entire block between Avenue A and the river and 70th and 71st Streets under lease from Lewis C. Jones; Jan.

5th the block between 1st Avenue and Avenue A & 68th & 69th Streets from James Cruikshank, agent for Estate of James S. Jones and also lots No. 95-103 in block between the same avenues, and 70th and 71st Streets; he also leased lots No. 1-26 in block between Avenues A and B, 68th and 69th streets, and lots No. 124-127 in block between these avenues and 69th-70th Streets. On the same date Rebecca Jones leased to him lots No. 244-251 on the s. s. 70th Street between Avenue A and the river and Lewis C. Jones lots No. 548-550, 552 & 553 on s. s. 69th Street, No. 252-258 on s. s. 70th Street, No. 474-476 on n. s. 69th Street, and No. 413, 414 on the n. e. corner 1st Avenue and 70th Street. Likewise on the same day Woodbury Langdon leased him lots No. 542-544, 551, 557-167, 177-184, 415, 418, 468-470, 479, 480, and Alice Jones lots No. 545-547, 554, 237, 243, 419-423, 168-176, 471-473, 477 & 478. All the above indentures of lease said Mager conveyed on February 24, 1860 (L. 831:9), to Isaac Sommers for \$11,000 together with all the stock, fixtures, buildings, fences and erections there on and a certain other lease "to be given by William C. Schermerhorn as by reference thereto will more fully at large appear."

During the Civil War the place was in constant use by the military. Some of these events follow: on August 27th 1861 the 69th Regiment excursion took place, at which time the steamer "General Arthur" ran from Peck Slip every hour, calling at Gouverneur, Broome and Tenth Streets and at Pier 45, East River, for a fare of five cents. In July 1862 it was the steamer "G. B. Frazer" which ran to the resort. On August 20th the Literary and Social Association gave a "grand festival" there, the proceeds to be devoted to the relief of sick and wounded soldiers. The *Herald* states that Sommers, "the worthy proprietor of the hotel and the favorite grounds," was everywhere, contributing to the enjoyment of the assembled thousands. The State Quartermaster General, General Arthur, was unavoidably prevented from being present but Generals Sickles and Busted with other notables attended and were received with flattering enthusiasm. The amusements of the dance, rendered irresistible by the music of two very excellent bands, were



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Sixth Avenue, Fifty-eighth to Fifty-ninth Street. The old Riding Academy, where the youth of Manhattan learned the equestrian art. 1876. The bill-board announces a concert, by Theodore Thomas, the original popular musical conductor of New York.

continued until a late hour. The same paper but of August 25th noticed that three festivals would be held at the Wood that week; viz: those of the Turnverein, a "family picnic and social" under the direction of Prof. McPherson and on Thursday the annual excursion of St. Mary's R. C. Church in Grand Street. In this connection the reporter noted that, up to this time, about forty festivals had been held, being a larger number than any summer for three years past; the success of this place of amusement showing little signs of decrease. Each September on its advent found the Caledonian Club at the Wood. The sixth annual games held on the tenth, was, as usual, a marked success. A very large and particularly select party, numbering several thousands, were assembled to witness the sport and it required all the rolling stock of the Second Avenue Rail Road to carry the visitors to and from the grounds. A splendid double silken, bullion bound banner was presented to the club by the ladies of its members and their friends. Sommers was in personal charge of the refreshments and the festivities under the direction of Chief D. McLellan, Second Chieftan Thomas Barclay, Third Chieftan George Gilluly, and Clansmen James Cumming and John McLellan.

Sommers, "proprietor of the hotel and park," announced on May 1st the opening of the season of 1862. Always a favorite place for excursions and festivals he would strive to render it even more attractive. The *Herald* of the 19th, stated in a reading notice that the Wood on the opening day "was visited by several thousand of our Teutonic friends, as there they could, without molestation, ramble about on the grass or join in the many little innocent amusements that are customary to these grounds. The usual number of amateur rifle shooters, scuppers and lager beer drinkers were present and were accommodated, and the hotel having been newly fitted up the visitors found everything they required ready to hand." On August 13th, "the gallant Seventy-Ninth (Highland Guards)" held a festival and events under the auspices of the Thistle Benevolent Association, Burns Club and the New York Caledonian Club, in aid of the widows, orphans and disabled soldiers.

The opening of the season of 1863 took place on May 10th, and was signalized by a very large crowd. Target shooting, scups, hobby horses and the thousand and one other amusements were in full operation. The weather was lovely and the rains had brought forth the leaves on the early trees with some degree of profusion. Because of an explosion which occurred at the Powder Magazine and Cartridge Factory, located at the foot of 78th Street, Sommers advertised on May 15th, for fear of misapprehension, that his resort extended no further north than 71st Street. The disaster was however uncomfortably near and caused severe loss to the buildings in the Wood. And then we have the Pfingst Montag celebration on the 26th. A procession was formed and marched from Orchard Street, through Canal, Bowery, Second Street, Avenue A and Tenth Street at the foot of which the various societies embarked on steamboats. The above list of events certainly proclaims the popularity of the resort at this period.

One of the famous picnics of later days was held on August 24th 1872 by the printers. The affair was attended chiefly by attaches of newspapers—editors, reporters and compositors. “Big Six” was out in force. Horace Greeley, the Presidential candidate of the Liberal Republican-Democratic coalition, was there in the evening and made an address which was among the last that he ever delivered, as he died three weeks after the election. Thus a dash of historic interest was added to the picnic. Charles M. Harvey of St. Louis, Mo. related the above particulars under date of August 17th 1912 and continued in the *Sun* as follows:

“Before that date I had heard Greeley talk several times on several subjects but I never saw him in such a happy mood as then. Regarding the political outlook he was bubbling over with confidence. Nearly all his hearers, Republicans and Democrats alike, were his supporters in his campaign, and he believed, as most of them did, that he would carry the country in November. As he was among old friends his address was in a familiar conversational strain. He was interrupted by questions frequently but the answers always came promptly and good naturedly. When he recognized the questioner, as he often did, he would mention him by name. Neither before nor since did I ever see a large assemblage permeated with such a spirit of



East River shipping, 1874. Looking East along South Street, from South Ferry.
Last days of the famous Yankee Clipper Ships. Sometimes their bowsprits would extend across the street.
Courtesy Dr. R. S. Barbour.

geniality and comaraderie as that gathering showed after Greeley made his appearance there."

This year found John F. Schultheis the proprietor of the park. He had purchased lots from Dorothea, the widow of Erhard Schutz on Oct. 1st, known on the partition map of the Louvre Farm dated June 25th 1855 as Nos. 542-554 (L. 1267:675) and on December 18th 1873 lots No. 532, 540 and 541 for \$8,366 from the executors of Peter Schermerhorn; lots No. 529, 533, 534 and 535 for \$13,625 from Edmund H. Schermerhorn; lots No. 530, 538 and 539 for \$6966 from William C. Schermerhorn and Anna E. H., his wife and Nos. 531, 536 and 537 for \$8,541.67 from John Jones Schermerhorn, then residing in Paris, all said lots being in Block G, thereby acquiring half the block lying on the south side of 69th Street between Avenue A and the river. (L. 1291: 155, 158, 162, 165.) Stone's *History of New York*: p. 491 states that in 1872 the Provoost mansion, which had served as Jones's Wood Hotel, was a delapidated ruin. David Provoost died in 1781, aged ninety and was buried in the family vault cut in a rocky knoll in the woods near his house (Gazette and Weekly Mercury, Oct. 29.). The marble slab which he caused to be placed over it in memory of his wife, and which later commemorated him lay neglected, adds Stone, over the broken walls. The year 1873 marked the last of the old Wood for lots were being sold by the heirs and trees were being felled to allow of improvement. The Caledonian Club had continued each September till then to hold its games there but was compelled in 1875 to confine its celebration to the Coliseum and there its final annual event was held in 1893.

The earliest map on which the buildings at the Wood are shown is Perris and Browne's Fire Ins. Survey, 1862. The blocks between 68th and 70th Streets are marked "Jones's Wood Coliseum" and a building near the river "Platform." A "shooting range" was on 70th Street near the latter. The platform was used for outdoor dancing and a closed building for the same purpose stood on the lower block. Dripp's Atlas of 1868 fails to show any buildings but Bromley's of 1879 and Robinson's of

1886 do. The diagrams thereon agree. The Coliseum occupied the full front of the block on Avenue A between 68th and 69th Streets and covered much of the lots towards the river. Schultheis erected this Coliseum about 1874 which he advertised as the "new building," and was 20 feet wide and 1000 feet long. The "playing ground" inside was 160 by 400 feet in size and there was "comfortable accommodation for 14000 visitors' seats." Kastner and Beach of 290 Broadway were the architects. On the Bromley and Robinson maps the block between 69th and 70th Streets is marked Washington Park and in its rear are a number of outbuildings. Stone's History states that in addition to these a number of tents were pitched in the woods for use during the season.

Jones's Wood, the general and inclusive term for the neighborhood, was razed by fire in 1894. At break of day on May 16th the East River bluffs from 67th to 71st Streets were practically swept of buildings, the conflagration reaching its height at 4.30 A. M.

It was the fiercest battle that the department had been called on to fight for many years, and only good management prevented it from crossing to the west side of Avenue A. The area of ravage covered about eleven acres. Its origin was near the kitchen in the north east corner of the Coliseum block close to Schultheis's stables and the Jones mansion in which lived at the time John F. Schultheis, Jr. Flames were first noticed in a turret of the Coliseum. The fire swept so furiously that engine No. 39, the "Silver King," had to be abandoned and was burned. On this block (68th to 69th Streets) there remained standing but the kitchen chimney and the grove in front of the dancing platform over the river. The trees around the summer houses were so charred that they resembled telegraph poles and the heat destroyed the shrubbery and flowers. On the Washington Park block only the north shed west of the carrousal and the entry buildings were left. The Schermerhorn house was saved by a couple of hundred feet. Sixty-seventh Street, in which it stood, had not yet been cut through. It entirely escaped damage although a tree fifty feet



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Trinity Church-Yard from the rear. About 1875, showing old buildings on Broadway.

north of it was killed by the blighting heat. The fire was stopped before it reached the arbors and the merry-go-round. The buildings on both blocks were owned by Schultheis who placed his loss at \$300,000, part of which included the bowling-alley and from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars worth of Rhine and other wines, and 30 valuable rifles owned by the New York Scheutzen Corps. Only a small amount of insurance was carried. The above story is taken from the account published in the *Times* of May 17th 1894 which added that "60 years previously the Jones place was famous for its orchard which produced a little red apple, the flavor of which lingers in the reflective palate of many staid citizens who in the 'fifties thought a predatory excursion there worth all the risk that was run. The Provoost family vault lies under the ruins of yesterday's fire."

Schultheis then took the Casino on Ft. George Hill and there again the demon of fire followed him.

No vestige of the Wood now remains and so passes into history a region hallowed in memory for its early charm and its later identification with the amusement of former generations of pleasure-seeking New Yorkers.

Jan Cornelis Van Den Heuvel* and his Residences in Lower Broadway and at Bloomingdale

By Hopper Striker Mott

In 1790 there came to New York Jan Cornelius Van den Heuvel, a Hollander, to whose name some writers have prefixed the title Baron. A refugee from the ravages of yellow fever at Demerara, he decided not to return and settled here.

It is asserted that he had acted as governor of that Dutch colony. If so he served his country in the same capacity as did Stuyvesant at Curacoa over a century previously. Demerara is now known as Georgetown, on the Demerara River, in British Guiana. Curacoa, by the way, lies off the coast of Venezuela about 850 miles

* This seems to be the only family of the name which came to New Netherland. A cable, dated Feb. 15, 1915, to the *New York Sun*, stated that ex-Minister Vandenheuvel had been appointed Belgian Envoy to the Vatican—evidence that the name still exists in Belgium.

in a direct line from Demerara. There Van den Heuvel owned two plantations which helped him in his business career in the new home as a Dutch West India merchant, in which occupation he made a fortune. He first resided at 87 Liberty Street, but in 1800 removed to the north west corner of Broadway and Barclay Street to a house known as No. 229 on a lot 46.4 feet front and 141.7 deep, which now forms a part of the site of the Woolworth building. His integrity and capacity were such that, although a new arrival and hardly to be considered to be in touch with American affairs, he was elected in 1801 a director of the U. S. Branch Bank, when Cornelius Ray was president and Robert Lenox, Nicholas Low, John Murray, Gabriel W. Ludlow, William Laurence, Thomas Pearsall, David M. Clarkson, Peter Schermerhorn, Thomas Buchanan, John Laurence and Moses Rogers were his associate directors. (*Longworth's City Directory*, 1801: 69.) At this time his garden divided his residence from that of Charles Startin, at 233 Broadway, who in 1793 was a merchant at 11 Wall Street and later had been a sort of A. T. Stewart in his day at 225 Broadway, on the Astor House site, but died in 1804. His widow continued to live in the residence. The garden which occupied the lot known as 231 Broadway became in 1812 the site of the residence of David Mumford, the President of the Columbia Insurance Company. This was a model house and furnished in better style than any other at that date. Citizens "from the remotest parts" says the record, which meant as far out of town as Chambers Street, felt such pride in it that they came to visit it. Next to the Startin residence stood at No. 235 the beautiful house owned and occupied by Philip Hone when Mayor, which he describes in his diary and regrets exceedingly to leave when business invasion caused him to remove to Broadway and Bond Street. The Mayor sold his residence March 8, 1836, for \$60,000. *The Commercial Advertiser* of June 30 of that year announced that "that old and famous establishment," the American Hotel, had been further extended by connecting therewith "the large and elegant house vacated by Philip Hone, Esq." The hotel



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Broadway, looking north at 90th Street: this section was known as "Tweed's Boulevard" as originally laid out. All the trees seen in this view were removed during the construction of the subway. They should be restored.

thereby "embraced the whole front sweep of the block between Park Place and Barclay Street." All these lots were purchased by the Woolworth interests. The Van den Heuvel plot fell to the Hamilton family and at the time of the sale was covered by a 7-story business structure.

Mr. Van den Heuvel had the misfortune to lose his wife shortly after his arrival. Justina Henrietta Baerle accompanied him to this country and died on Monday March 25th 1793. In 1792 she had purchased from the heirs-at-law of James McEvers part of the de Lancey property lying between the Bloomingdale Road on the east, the land of John van Cortlandt on the north, that of Teunis Somerindyke on the south and the Hudson River on the west, containing 45 acres and four perches, more or less, which was sold to said McEvers by Charles Ward Apthorp by deed dated October 30th 1767. (L. 228: 88.) According to the deed there were "houses, outhouses, kitchens, barns and stables" on the property. This citation and the further fact that Major General Schuyler Hamilton who was born in the mansion July 25, 1822, is quoted as authority for its Revolutionary history, lends weight to the statement that it was built by Apthorp, instead of by Van den Heuvel as has been assumed. Mrs. Van den Heuvel left her surviving, besides her husband:

- I. Isaac Guysbertus Herman van den Heuvel, who resided at at the Hague (L. 157: 149).
- II. Jacob Adriaen van den Heuvel, an attorney, who lived with his father at 229 Broadway (City Directory).
- III. Charlotte, who married Colin Macrea, of New York, and
- IV. Margaret, the wife of Ralph I. Ingersoll, of New Haven, Connecticut (abstract of title in possession of the Astor estate).

Their mother having died intestate, her husband in order to perfect the title in fee in himself obtained from the above named heirs-at-law releases which were executed during 1821 and are recorded in Ls. 157 at pp. 146, 147, 149, 512, 363.

Mr. Van den Heuvel married (2) Charlotte, the daughter of Charles Ward Apthorp, a near-by neighbor, and the former owner of the site of the Bloomingdale seat,

and died in 1825, says Walter Barrett in "*The Old Merchants of New York*." The abstract of title to the property puts it a year later. His will bore date March 20th, 1822, and therein he made certain provisions for his wife, including the gift to her of the use of his farm and mansion at Bloomingdale so long as she should remain his widow.

This item, however, was nullified by her previous decease which event is recited in the last codicil, dated February 8, 1825. This property by the later opening of streets became bounded by Broadway and West End Avenue, between 78th and 79th Streets. The will further divided his estate into 9 parts and bequeathed it among his children, share and share alike. Those by the first wife are mentioned as above stated. Those by the second marriage were:

- V. Maria Eliza, who married John Church Hamilton, the son of the Statesman,
- VI. Charles Apthorp van den Heuvel,*
- VII. Justine, wife of Gouverneur S. Bibby, and
- VIII. Susan Annette, who later married Thomas S. Gibbes.

The remaining ninth went to his grandchildren, Justine Sawyer and Eliza Ann van Bevervoorden, children of his deceased daughter, Maria Eleanora van Westreenen.

For the more easy settlement of his affairs he gave and devised to his executors Jacob A. van den Huevel, John C. Hamilton, Samuel Ward, Jr., Charles McEvers and Francis B. Winthrop, all his realty in trust to sell at public or private sale, as soon as practicable. Winthrop's appointment was revoked by codicil in 1823. The will was proved May 9th, 1826. (L. 60 Wills: 222.)

On May 1st, 1827 said trustees and executors conveyed the entire property fronting on the river and extending easterly to the Bloomingdale Road and of width as specified in the deed to Francis Price for \$25,758.85.

* Charles Apthorp van den Heuvel m. Mary Morris, daughter of Thomas Morris, son of the signer of the Declaration, and died in Conn. in 1833. She died at 106 East 12th Street in 1885. Their daughter, Charlotte Augusta Van den Heuvel, after her mother's death, lived alone, except for her servants, in the family home until she died there on Jan. 10th, 1910, aged 86. She is said to be the last linial descendant of Robert Morris, the Signer, of whom she was a great grand-daughter.

(L. 225: 212.) He and his wife Jane executed a conveyance of that part of it containing 20 lots lying between the Road and 11th Avenue (West End Avenue) and 78th and 79th Streets on which the mansion was located to Robert T. Dixon for \$3,121.25. This instrument predated that to them (Ap. 20th 1827) but was not acknowledged until May 30th after title had been acquired. (L. 223: 27.) In October 1834 said Dixon conveyed the block to Sarah Dixon for \$4,000. (L. 485: 439). A strip of frontage along Broadway which had been a part of the bed of the Bloomingdale Road became vested in her by the Commissioners of opening said Road who found in 1852 that she was the owner. Denominated a single woman, she sold the entire block of lots to George W. Poillon by deed dated May 2nd 1853 as numbered on the "Map of property known as Burnham's Hotel, surveyed by Isaac T. Ludlum, March 3rd, 1853." Consideration \$27,500. (L. 641: 267.) This map by the way is not of record. It was not until 1879 that the Astors acquired possession when Poillon and his wife Rachel Ann conveyed the block to John Jacob Astor for \$100,000. (Deed dated Nov. 12th, 1879. L. 1513: 282.) So much for the title. An error relating to the Astor ownership needs correction. As Thomas Stanton Gibbes who married one of the van den Heuvel girls was the father-in-law of John Jacob Astor, it is perhaps natural that the story should have spread that in this manner the family acquired title. It is evident from the above recital that this statement is erroneous.

The mansion was remarkable for its magnificence among the many beautiful places of Bloomingdale. It was originally two stories high with a gable roof and the walls were of solid stone. As bricks nine inches square were found when the building was razed it has been thought that they came from Holland. The front stoop, which faced the Bloomingdale Road, was reached by four brown stone steps and at the porch entrance stood four white columns of white cedar hewn from logs of trees grown on the estate. The first floor rested on great beams of black oak from which the bark only had been removed. To make them uniform in thickness the

whole length and to overcome the natural taper of the tree, the small ends were built up with a series of wedges. All the laths were split, not sawed, and the nails and hinges hand made. The flooring was of maple, in pieces 22 inches wide and 2 inches thick.

As one entered the house he was confronted with a wide graceful staircase, the steps of which were low and broad, with turned and carved balustrade of colonial type. The main floor had a broad arched central hall 20 feet wide paved with marble slabs which in its later days had been cut off to form another room. A drawing room opened into this hallway on one side and opposite was located a lofty dining room. The upper floor had four large rooms and over these in the gable were sleeping apartments. Fine fireplaces and handsomely carved mantels embellished many of these rooms. The tiling around them was composed of squares having on each a Scriptural subject. Heavy window sashes, solid inside shutters, window seats and carved cornices and mouldings added to the interior evidences of antiquity and the small square panes of the Dutch type gave stress to this fine example of early architecture.

Washington's forces rested here in the retreat from Brooklyn but were obliged to abandon it upon the advance of the British whose posts skirmished with the rear guard of the American army on the Bloomingdale Road. The staff chaplain with the Continental forces during this engagement, the Rev. John Gano, was minister of the first Baptist Church of New York. It is stated that by his earnest prayers and patriotic councils he did much to encourage his countrymen in the struggle. On the return of peace he went back to his accustomed field of labor and a much depleted congregation. (*Greenleaf's Hist. of the Churches*, 227; *Annals Amer. Baptist Pulpit*, *Sprague*, 64.)

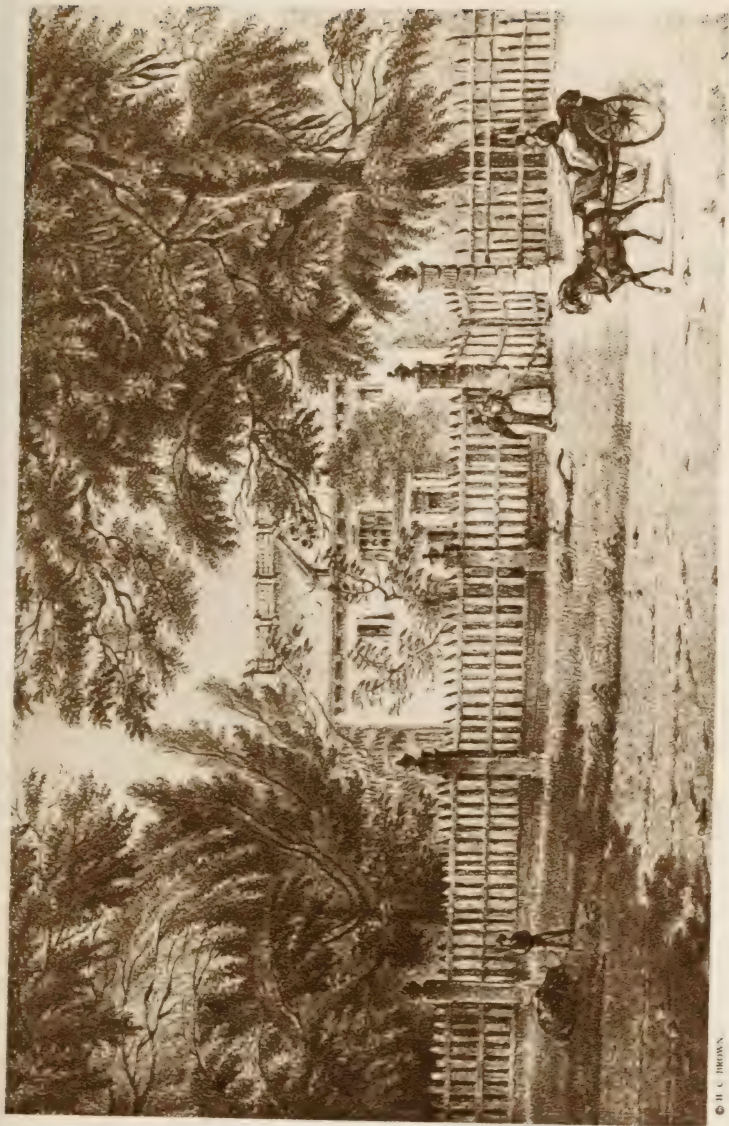
David Clarke's wife and sons occupied the property when the house was torn down in 1905. She vouches for the assertion that there was found in the attic an old red military coat which pupils who transgressed the rules of the 82nd Street Public School (No. 9), opened



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BROAD STREET—NORTH TO SUB-TREASURY—1917

PATRIOTIC DECORATIONS—BROAD STREET AND CURB MARKET



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Van den Heuvel House, afterwards Burnham's Tavern, now site of great Apthorpe Apartment House,
Broadway between 78th and 79th Streets.

in 1827, were obliged to don. No worse punishment could befall a boy than this.

Some years ago William Waldorf Astor, after his expatriation, called at the old house to see where his grandmother had spent her childhood, and as a souvenir had a large Dutch weather vane which ornamented the barn taken down, and removed it to England where it now indicates the direction of the wind upon the stables of his estate.

The village tavern at Harsenville—no one knows when it started its career. Many stories, some as far removed as 1800, have been preserved about it. We know who its landlord was at that early date and that William Burnham, its boniface in the thirties, removed from it to the Van den Heuvel house in 1839. Here at a rental of \$600 per annum Burnham and his family of young children, some of whom had been baptized in the village church as early as 1830, came and thus began the famous sway of the Burnhams in Bloomingdale. Its location was superb. The river view, ever entrancing, was especially so here, for the palisades were higher and cast deeper shadows during the long evenings, and the rear piazza was always thronged. Just overhanging the stream perched a charming little summer house approached by a pathway leading through the garden and under the forest trees. But it was not only in the good old summer time that the place attracted. Every one was on runners in those early days and many are yet alive who experienced the warmth and hospitality of the resort, the writer among them. The place lingers in my memory. The swinging sign which proclaimed it "Burnham's Mansion House" hung at the road entrance, which then divided and wound in semi-circular fashion up to the front door, where many a stepper of national reputation dashed up and many joyous parties enlivened the occasion. Spirituous refreshments were to be had, such as sangarees, Tom and Jerry, New York brandy punch and mulled wine for which latter the place was noted. There was as much fashion in drinks as there is now and a discriminating taste in Madeira was then a gentlemanly accomplishment. The bar was located in a small

connecting house, which many will remember stood on West End Avenue, and was used as a carpenter shop at the time the site was cleared. Brig. Gen. Schuyler Hamilton stated that the ball room was on the second floor at the south end of the mansion over the dining room. In the early fifties a fire burned off the gable story and when rebuilt the walls were carried up straight, thus making two stories of stone and one of wood. This accounts for the appearance of the house in its later days.

This quotation from "The Last Days of Knickerbocker Life in New York" (Abram C. Dayton, 1882) will fittingly close the story of this famous old tavern:

"Thousands of middle-aged men and women of today recall the many gambols they enjoyed in childhood on Burnham's lawn; they cannot fail remembering with vividness the smile of welcome they received from the kind old host and his motherly wife who were always at the door 'to welcome the coming, speed the parting guest.' The girls will not have forgotten the large square parlor where the cake and lemonade were dispensed after the hearty run to and from the summer house on the bank, or their protracted stroll through that old-fashioned garden, with its box borders and its profusion of gay native flowers. The boys will never forget 'while memory lasts' George, James C. and William, three as devoted sons and delightful hosts as ever can be met; modest, spirited, well-trained American boys, who could gracefully acknowledge a kindness and with true dignity resent an insult. Burnham's was fitly styled the family house of the drive. On each fine summer afternoon the spacious grounds were filled with ladies and children who sauntered at their leisure, having no fear of annoyance and confident of perfect immunity from insult. The honest, high-toned reputation of the host and his family acted as a most efficient police, and was indeed a terror to the evil disposed. The large family circle save one daughter have all paid the debt of nature. James C. ('Jim,' as he was familiarly and widely known) was the latest survivor. With his death the reputation of the old stopping place vanished and though for subsequent years its doors remained open as if to invite the passers-by to enter, its prestige was gone, its glory had departed, and it became a thing of the past."

Burnham's became the successor of Cato's on the Post Road. This was started as a tavern in 1712 and taken over by Cato in 1781. It was in 1828 that this old darky fell a victim to the charms of Miss Eliza Johnson, and shortly thereafter he retired from business. An ad-



Broadway at Warren Street from the Park, showing the old iron fence and entrance gate - one of the earliest known out-door photographs of our city by V. Prevost, 1854.

By courtesy Mr. S. V. Hoffman,

venturer who called himself Baron von Hoffman made quite a stir in New York about 1823, where he had been courted and caressed in fashionable circles until detected as an imposter. "A fish can as vell live out of de vater as I can live out of de ladies," was a favorite remark of the bogus baron, who came very near winning the hand of a noted New York belle and heiress. After his disappearance the *Evening Post* noted that he was living at Morrison's Hotel, Dublin, "quietly luxuriating in the blaze of his fame," and in one of his poems Halleck includes this verse:

Yet, long upon Harlem's gray rocks and green highlands,
Shall Burnham and Cato remember the name,
Of him who away in the far British Islands
Now lights his cigar at the blaze of his fame.

The Columbia War Hospital

The Columbia War Hospital is a unique institution. It is designed to care for the sick and wounded soldiers returning from the trenches or those invalided to New York from camps. The hospital is organized on military lines both as regards the administrative and medical organization. Physicians and surgeons who propose to enter the military service of the United States during the World War can receive their training and education at this hospital.

The hospital was made possible by an act of impulsive generosity on the part of Mr. Daniel G. Reid. Dr. Alexander Lambert, president of the Medical Society of the State of New York and brother of Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, who worked out the plans of the hospital and was also seeking the necessary funds, laid the facts before Mr. Reid and he immediately contributed the amount required to complete and equip the plant, \$175,000, making the laconic remark, "Now, get busy." The hospital was finished in record time. Dr. Adrian V. S. Lambert, who was also active with his brothers in the project, is the medical head of the hospital.

It is built on Old Columbia Oval in the Bronx, the Trustees of the University giving the use of the ground.

Irish Pioneers of New York City

By Hon. Victor J. Dowling, LL.D.

Among the North of Ireland emigrants to New York are many who figured prominently in the religious life of the colony. Rev. Charles Inglis, afterwards Rector of Trinity Church, came here as a missionary in 1759. In 1766 Philip Embury arrived, and helped to found the John Street Church. He is among the pioneers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America. In that year Paul Runkle, Luke Rose, Jacob Heck, Peter Barkman and Henry Williams, all referred to as Irish Palatines, landed. Charles White and Richard Sause, prominent in Methodist circles, came from Dublin in 1766, and later, John McClaskey and Paul Hick.

Major Henry Dawson left Dublin in 1760 and resided here for many years, serving as Clerk of the Common Council for twenty-six years.

Among the freemen of the city we find the following significant names: 1740, Bartholomew Ryan; 1741, John Ryan and John Lamb; 1743, Patrick Phagan, John McGie, John Christie, John Brannigan, John Connelly, Andrew Cannon, William Blake; 1744, Andrew Carroll, Anthony Glin; 1745, Benjamin Daly, John Carr, Bryan Nevin; 1746, Donald McCoy, Hugh Rogers; 1747, Timothy Allan, Hugh Mulligan, James Welch, Hugh Gill, John McGoers, Jr., Alexander McCoy; 1748, Philip Hogan, Matthew Morris; 1749, Alexander Connelly, physician. In 1761 the poll list included seventy-four characteristic Irish names.

Immigration from Ireland to the colonies in general did not become noticeable until 1718. It was then a steady influx, though not very large in numbers, until 1755, when it fell off and remained of less amount until after the Revolution. At the outset, the Irish families immigrating were almost entirely Presbyterians. The first Presbyterian clergyman in New York was Rev. Francis McKemie, born in Ireland, who arrived here in



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South street - 1876. Typical view of the famous old clipper ships that lined the East River front, the bowsprits projecting across the street—present location of the Jeanette Park at Coenties Slip.

1707. He was a brave and fearless man, whose pulpit utterances led to his trial for libel, upon which he was acquitted. The large Catholic exodus did not begin until after our Independence had been achieved.

A prominent citizen of New York in the eighteenth century was Sir Peter Warren, born in County Meath in 1702, and the uncle of the famous William Johnson, also born in County Meath in 1715, whose life is a romance. Warren was a very heavy real estate holder in the city, owning 260 acres here, much of his holdings being of land which since has become enormously valuable. Warren Street is named after him. He was a prominent social figure in Colonial life. Among the names of those who were active in commercial life in New York City, prior to the Revolution, are many Irishmen, who figured as some of the most successful and reputable merchants of their time. Such were the two Wallaces, Alexander and Hugh, who were in business from 1750, Hugh being the second President of the Chamber of Commerce; Miles Sherbrooke, one of the founders of the Chamber in 1768, and a member of the Committee of Correspondence, the advance guard of the Revolution; Patrick McDavitt, an auctioneer in Kings Street, from 1768; Alexander Mulligan, an importer of Irish goods, beef, linen and other commodities; Hercules Mulligan, a merchant tailor; Oliver Templeton, an auctioneer; Daniel McCormick, also an auctioneer. During the time of the Revolution and following it, we find the names of Michael Connolly, dealer in lumber; William and James Constable, in the West Indian, China and Indian trade; the Pollacks, Carlisle, George and Hugh; John Haggerty, an auctioneer; William Edgar; John Glover; John W. and Philip Kearney, commission merchandise; John and Nathan McVickar, linen drapers; Alexander McComb, a fur dealer and then a land speculator, who invested heavily in city real estate; and Michael Hogan, in the commission and shipping business, who owned, and in memory of his birthplace in County Clare, named the northern part of his holdings, Claremont. All these men were representative, flourishing men, who stood as high in public esteem as any of the

residents of the city of that day. They were all either Irish by birth or by immediate descent. How many of their poorer fellow-countrymen were then here we have no means of knowing, but it is significant that while the Jews had a synagogue here from 1730, there was no Catholic place of worship from the time when Dongan had Mass said within the Fort until the year 1786.

Lieutenant-General John Maunsell was born in 1724, the son of Richard Maunsell of Limerick, a member of Parliament from 1741 to 1761. Commissioned as an ensign in 1741, he was at the sieges of Louisburg, Quebec, Montreal, Martinique and Havana, during which time he rose to be Captain and finally in 1761 Major of the 60th or Royal Americans. He was gazetted for gallantry Lieutenant-Colonel of the 83d Regiment October 31, 1762, and was thereafter transferred to the 27th Foot (Iniskillings). He had received for his services a grant of land adjoining Major Skene's at Whitehall (old Skenesborough). Coming to New York City, he married for his second wife Elizabeth Stillwell, widow of Captain Peter Wraxall, at Trinity Church, June 11, 1763. He lived here with his wife at Greenwich, in the Ninth Ward, in property belonging to Oliver DeLancey, until he sailed for England with other loyalists in May, 1755, leaving his wife behind him. Returning for her in 1776, he then went to Kinsale, in Ireland, where he had received an appointment which he had requested in order to avoid serving against the Colonies. October 19, 1781, he was gazetted Major-General on half pay in the Irish Establishment. Living in London until 1784 he resided in New York continuously thereafter, his city house being at 11 Broadway. He was made Lieutenant-General October 12, 1793. He owned a farm of 60 acres on Harlem Heights, between Morris and Watkins places, the site now being divided by St. Nicholas Avenue. He died July 27, 1795, and was buried in the Bradhurst vault in Trinity Cemetery.

Another striking figure of pre-Revolutionary days, and an aggressive, if unpopular one, was Hugh Gaine, the printer. And it is strange that after Bradford and Franklin, the two great figures in the early history of



Fourth Avenue, West on Twenty-third Street, 1876. The old Y. M. C. A. building and Dr. Crosby's church recently demolished.

printing in America should be those of Irishmen—Gaine in New York and Matthew Carey in Philadelphia. Gaine has been a much-abused man and was very unpopular during the Revolutionary period, but he is an example of a successful business man. Born at Belfast in 1726, he was apprenticed at an early age to James McGee, a printer there. He emigrated to New York in 1745 "without basket or burden," and secured employment with James Parker at wages of \$1.25 a week. He went into the business of bookselling in 1752 in partnership with William Weyman, a former apprentice of William Bradford. A characteristic advertisement of the period is the following: "To be sold by Weyman & Gaine at their House on Hunters' Key, next door but one to Mr. Perry's, Watchmaker; Bibles of different Sizes, with and without the Common Prayer; gilt and plain Common Prayers of most sorts, Church and meeting Psalm Books, History of the New Testament, History of the Five Indian Nations, Account of the Earthquake at Lima, Ovid's Metamorphosis, Virgil, Cornelius Nepos, Mariners' Compasses, Scales and Dividers, Writing paper by the Quire or Sheet, also choice good Bonnet Papers." On August 3, 1752, Gaine alone commenced the publication of the *New York Mercury* at the same store, the subscription being twelve shillings per year, and advertisements of a moderate length were published for five shillings each. He sold books and stationery as well at this time, and his was one of two stores where theatre tickets were sold. After various migrations the business was finally located at the Bible and Crown in Hanover Square in 1745. During a bitter controversy caused by the attempt of the Presbyterians to curb what they thought was the undue dominance of the Episcopalians, a letter in the form of a petition ostensibly coming from the Irish residents in New York, was sent by a committee for insertion in the *Mercury*, to be published anonymously; but the letter was in bad English, misspelled and full of ridiculous exaggerations—all purposely done—and Gaine refused to print it as a reflection on the Irish nation, of which he was proud. *The Mercury*, in 1758, in announcing the fall of Louisburg, printed

a wood cut diagram of the fortress—an unusual piece of enterprise for the times. That printers did not then consider advertising the principal features of their papers may be inferred from his apology in an issue of 1759: "We hope those of our customers whose advertisements are omitted this week will not take it amiss, it being occasioned by the agreeable advice received from the Fleet and Army at Quebec." In this connection it may be noted that in 1755 he had offered for sale "A very few brass mounted Broad Swords, late the property of his Most Christian Majesty; so that the purchaser, in case of a French war, will have the advantage of his enemies, as he can encounter them with their own weapons." He offered for sale at various times corkscrews, razors and wafers; playing cards, blacking balls and liquid blacking; boots, pumps and shoes; hogs' fat, shaving soap and German flutes; a parcel of choice Irish butter, lottery tickets and patent medicines.

Many books issued from his press, including a series of almanacs. But his bookselling and newspaper furnished his chief source of wealth. His paper was delivered in the city by messenger. We find him advertising in 1780. "Wanted, a Person that will engage to deliver this paper to the Customers in Town for twelve months or longer. Good encouragement will be given. He need not attend more than four hours every Monday." Printing paper being scarce, he continually advertised for rags to be brought to him for purchase and in 1760 he commenced advertising in this form: "Ready money for clean Linen Rags to be had at H. Gaines'." In 1773 a paper mill was established at Hempstead by him and two of his friends.

Among the important printing done by his press was "The Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly," whereof the first volume appeared in 1764, the second in 1766. Appointed Public Printer by the colony, January 15, 1768, he also became the official City printer. General Gage's famous proclamation of June 12, 1775, was printed by him, the work being done here that it might remain a secret in Boston until published. Up to this time Gaine had given every proof of being in sympathy with the



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Broadway, north from Bowling Green, 1890. The old Stevens House and British consulate; demolished to make way for a new subway.

cause of freedom, so that he was forced to fly to Newark when the British occupied New York in 1776. The authorities seized his printing plant here and published the *New York Gazette* therefrom, using his name for a time as proprietor. Tiring of his exile, he evidently made terms with the invaders, for he returned to New York and his business was restored to him, the first issue of the resumed paper dating from November 11, 1776, leaving behind him his press at Newark, which was promptly seized by the patriots and a paper printed thereon for some time. From this time on he was a thorough going Tory, and was the subject of particularly virulent attack from the Americans, the *Pennsylvania Journal* in 1777 for example enquiring: "Who is the greatest liar upon earth? Hugh Gaine of New York." But he lived through the turmoil and after freedom was obtained, he continued doing business. In 1788, against violent protest, he received the contract for printing the paper money for the State of New York. He was Treasurer and Vice-President of the St. Patrick's Society, a vestryman of Trinity Church and an active Mason. He owned a country home at Kings Bridge Road, and a large tract of land at Canajoharie. He bought and sold land in the city, there being records of twenty-four parcels of land sold by himself or his executors.

Gaine died April 27, 1807, at the ripe age of eighty-one, and was buried in Trinity Churchyard. Two of his children had pre-deceased him, and three survived, as well as his second wife. His executors were his son-in-law, John Kemp, and his friends, Richard Harrison and Daniel McCormick, the latter already referred to. His lines had not fallen in pleasant places during the Revolution and his abandonment of the patriot cause was never entirely forgiven, but as a business man his integrity was never questioned.

First Presbyterian Church

200th Anniversary

The First Presbyterian Church on Fifth Avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, which has been called the mother of all the Presbyterian churches in the New York Presbytery, celebrated the 200th anniversary by a series of meetings, beginning December 3, 1916, and continuing throughout the week. The occasion was also taken advantage of to celebrate the silver jubilee of its pastor, Dr. Howard Duffield, who is one of a long list of distinguished men who have served this church. To Dr. Duffield is credited the work of securing the church to lower Fifth Avenue by his efforts in obtaining the large endowment necessary to accomplish this object.

The old First Church fills a large place in the history of Presbyterianism in New York and consequently this celebration brought together representatives from most of the historic and civic organizations of the city and clergymen from all the other Protestant communions. Gov. Whitman, John G. Hibben, President of Princeton University, Bishop David H. Greer, and Bishop Luther B. Wilson were among those who took part in the celebration. An interesting account of the church was given by Dr. Duffield, who recounted the leading facts of its history from the time six citizens met in the home of William Jackson in Pearl Street in 1716 down to the present time, when the church has a membership of 1324.

The church in Wall Street which we are so familiar with in old prints was erected in 1719. Jonathan Edwards, who had such powerful influence in the religious life of the country, was its most noted pastor. George Whitfield also preached in this church and it was used as a prison by the British during the Revolution. The present church edifice in Fifth Avenue was erected in 1845.



Broadway, 1867. The New York Hospital. Thomas Street was cut through the centre of this historic building. Note the Russ blocks in foreground of the street. The only photograph of this view now in existence. *Loaned by Mr. E. L. Henry, the painter.*

Scotch Presbyterian Church

160th Anniversary

Another anniversary celebration in the Presbyterian fold was that of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Central Park, W. This church was organized in Cedar Street in 1756 and worshipped there until 1836, when it was moved to Crosby and Grand Streets. In 1853 the church in 14th Street was built and occupied. Many old New Yorkers can remember when it stood there, while 14th Street was yet a very handsome residence street. At this time Mr. O'Neil, the owner of the great department store just around the corner on Sixth Avenue, was one of its leading members, and in the congregation were many old Scotchmen of the Covenanter type. Now, however, one could not distinguish it from any other evangelical church. The Anniversary celebration was attended by many eminent clergymen and well known citizens.

Old John Street Church

150th Anniversary

The same week in which St. Paul's celebrated its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary also marked the celebration of the same occasion for old John Street Methodist Church. On the same site it occupies today this old church, which is called the cradle of Methodism in America, has stood for a century and a half, and is revered by all New Yorkers. Often it is referred to in print and conversation as "dear old John Street Church."

It is an offshoot from Trinity, its founders being members of that church at the time John Wesley and his followers were still in communion with the Church of England. It was in the house of Philip Embury, in Park Place, that Methodist services were first held, and here was the inception of John Street Church in 1766. At first the church was a small, unpretentious wooden building, quite in keeping with the plain, earnest worshippers

of these early Methodist days, and it has not changed its character since then at all, for although larger and more substantial than the original, it is only a plain brick building, without exterior beauty, and quite the place one would expect a great religious movement like Methodism to take its start. It is contemporaneous with St. Paul's and bids fair to fill a place in the future life of the city as important as its more famous and more historic companion. The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary was celebrated with great enthusiasm and brought together many of the most notable clergymen of all denominations. Bishop Samuel Dwight Chown, of Canada, and Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, of Brooklyn, dwelt specially on the subject of the Allies and compared their spirit to that of the colonists in 1776, just about the time when this old church was founded.

All Saints' Church and Slave Gallery

There is an old church in New York where still may be seen the "Slave gallery"—a not uncommon appurtenance to churches of the early days. Very few New Yorkers even know that such things ever existed, so far have we traveled from these dark ages—but there, in the old church at Henry and Scammel Streets, All Saints' Church, is the tangible and visible evidence of this fact. It was the custom of some slave holders to send their human chattels to church for instruction in humility and obedience and in this gallery they were gathered together, entirely separated from their white masters. This is the only remaining slave gallery in this part of the country.

There are other antiquities in the old church which are interesting and historic—the only remaining "three decker chancel," consisting of reading desk for clerk, high pulpit for clergyman, and the small old altar behind; the original organ and the only remaining Colonial window in New York. There is also a collection of Dutch antiquities and manuscripts from 1624. The Netherlands Art Museum of the church, containing much interesting material, is under the direction of the vicar, the Rev. Kenneth Sylvan Guthrie.



For the Benefit of the Poor.

Thursday, December 20, 1753.

At the New Theatre in Nassau-Street.

This Evening, will be presented,
(Being the last Time of performing till the Holidays,)

A COMEDY, called, LOVE for LOVE:

Sir Sampson Legend,
Valentine,
Scandal,
Tattle,
Ben (the Sailor,)
Forefight,
Jeremy,
Buckram,

by Mr. Malone.
by Mr. Rigby.
by Mr. Bell.
by Mr. Singleton.
by Mr. Hallam.
by Mr. Clarkson.
by Mr. Miller.
by Mr. Adcock.

Angelica,
Mrs. Forefight,
Mrs. Frail,
Miss Prue,
Nurse,

by Mrs. Hallam.
by Mrs. Rigby.
by Mrs. Adcock.
by Miss Hallam.
by Mrs. Clarkson.

End of Act 1st, Singing by Mr. Adcock.

End of Act 2^d, Singing by Mrs. Love.

In Act 2^d, a Hornpipe by Mr. Hulst.

End of Act 4th, a Canata by Mrs. Love.

To which will be added, a Ballad Farce, called,

FLORA, or, Hob in the Well.

Hob,
Fricoly,
Sir Thomas Testy,
Richard,
Old Hob,

by Mr. Hallam.
by Mr. Adcock.
by Mr. Clarkson.
by Master L. Hallam.
by Mr. Miller.

Flora,
Betty,
Hob's Mother.

by Mrs. Bodeley.
by Miss Hallam.
by Mrs. Clarkson.

Prices : BOX, 6s. PIT. 4s. GALLERY, s.

No Persons whatever to be admitted behind the scenes.



Painted for "Valentine's Manual," 1918—New York—Copyright

"WAITING FOR JOFFRE"

SCENE IN FIFTH AVENUE ABOVE 45TH STREET DURING VISIT OF THE ANGLO FRENCH
WAR COMMISSION 1917

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Chamber of Commerce, 1768—1918

The Chamber of Commerce is one of New York's very oldest institutions. In fact it is older than the Republic itself. Organized in 1768 when the city was in its infancy, it was the natural outgrowth of the rapidly developing commercial interests of the city. Although New York had attained considerable importance as a commercial center it had not yet given evidence of becoming the pre-eminent and imperial city of the Continent. It may be supposed, however, that some of the members of that early Chamber of Commerce must have had dreams of the future greatness and importance of the little bustling town which was spreading so rapidly on both shores of Manhattan island.

In its inception the Chamber of Commerce was only a group of business men—what we would call today a public-spirited body of citizens—associated together the better to conserve and promote the interests of the city. Most of the members were leading business men, or men prominent in the social or public life of the community. The familiar names of John Cruger, Elias Desbrosses, Samuel Verplanck, Isaac Low, Anthony Vandam, Philip Livingston, John Alsop, and William Walton appear in the membership. They called themselves the Society of Merchants and declared their purpose to be to discuss and consider public affairs and to take such action as would promote the commercial and business interests of the city. Although the Society exercised its functions from the first, it was not incorporated until March 13, 1770, when the Royal Charter was granted to it as the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New York.

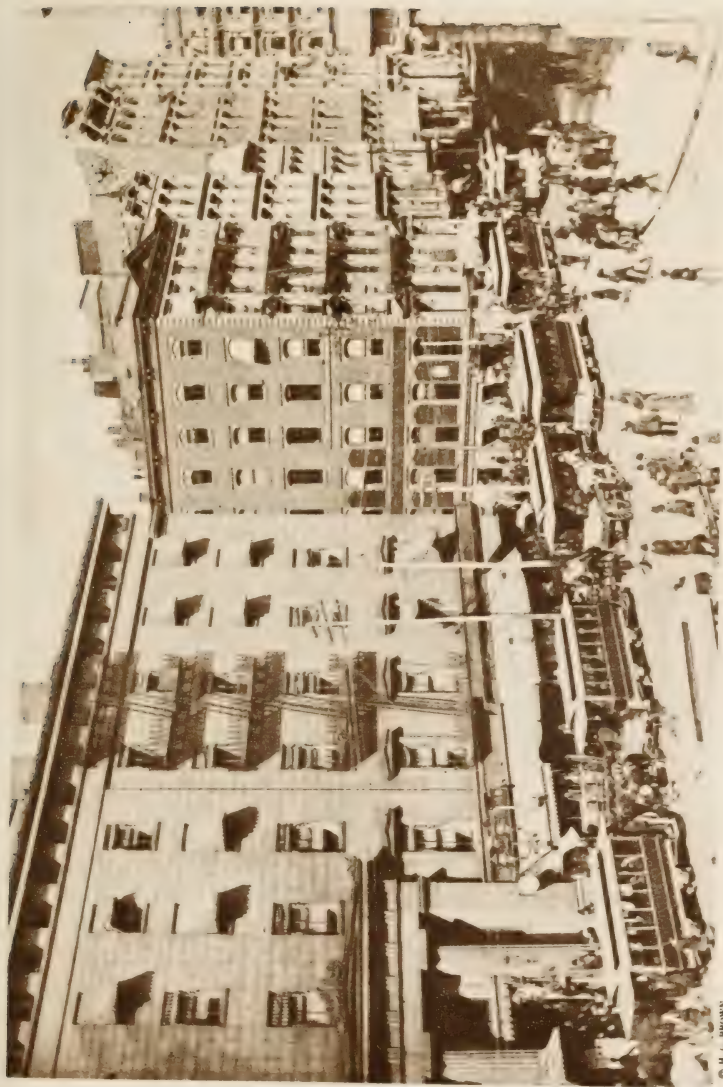
Already disturbances had occurred which presaged the Revolution and the excitement spread to the members of the organization, some of them being sympathizers with the movement. The majority, however, were opposed to independence and strongly expressed their sentiment

in favor of the mother country. Commercial communities are naturally conservative and New York was no exception. However, when the die was cast and the Colonials triumphed no more loyal body of men could be found and during the distracting and uncertain times between the attempted formation of a Confederation and the ultimate achievement of a Constitution the Chamber of Commerce was a bulwark of strength to the young and struggling government.

In all the great crises of the Nation the Chamber of Commerce has been a powerful stabilizer and support. In the reconstruction period after the war of 1812 and in the same period after the Civil War the influence of the Chamber of Commerce was of paramount importance in re-establishing normal conditions in the commercial and financial affairs of New York and in fact of the nation.

The Chamber of Commerce has always been composed of practical business men representing every phase of business life, and its prestige and power have consequently been able to accomplish many things which otherwise would have been neglected or perhaps not accomplished at all. Many of our great public works have been initiated by the Chamber of Commerce and no small part of our laws affecting commerce and industry have been shaped and directed by the practical minds of its members.

One of the most interesting and serviceable contributions of the Chamber of Commerce to our business life is the custom, now quite firmly established, of including as a guest of honor at its annual banquet a cabinet officer—usually the Secretary of the Treasury—whose speech is regarded as a semi-official statement of the policy of the Administration in relation to the financial, commercial and industrial affairs of the country. The interest in this speech is nation-wide and its effect in clarifying the business atmosphere and stabilizing conditions in the commercial and industrial world, for a time at least, is extremely beneficial. Another service of importance the Chamber of Commerce has rendered to the city is the collecting and preserving of records, statistics and information covering the entire period of its existence and making a unique and interesting story of



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Broadway, 1885—the historic old Astor House, built in 1832. The horse-cars on Broadway had just been installed by Jake Sharp. The Woolworth Tower now occupies the block above.

the wonderful growth of New York from a small trading post to the proud pre-eminence of the first city of the world. The present handsome building of the Chamber of Commerce is one of New York's most beautiful and classic structures. The successive steps of the evolution from the little room in Fraunces' Tavern where it was organized with a score of members to this palatial building with a membership of over a thousand is in itself a revelation of the wonderful growth of wealth and power in this city.

The luncheon given to the British and French War Commissions during their visit to New York in May, 1917, was marked by a tactful reference to its great age by the guest of honor, the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour.

It is to be hoped that some suitable history of the Chamber will be issued to its members in commemoration of its 150th Birthday.

Where Theodore Roosevelt Was Born

The house in which the former president was born stood until quite recently at No. 28 East 20th Street. This once beautiful home had degenerated into an ordinary restaurant and a sign bore the legend "Come and dine in the house where Theodore Roosevelt was born." It has entirely disappeared now and soon will stand in its place a handsome building for business uses. An interesting fact developed during the dismantling of the house which shows that all sentiment is not dead in this money making age. Two bricks were selected out of the wreckage to be transmitted to Col. Roosevelt as a memento of the spot where he first saw the light of day. No doubt these bricks will be a much cherished addition to the collection of souvenirs the Colonel already possesses.

The home in which the Roosevelts' father and mother first lived after their marriage stood on the corner of 14th Street and Broadway, as is still seen in many of the old engravings of Union Square in the late '50's and '60's.

Early Days in the 1800's

A well known citizen of New York, the late Dr. Haswell, enjoyed a span of life much beyond the allotted Biblical period of three score years and ten. He kept a diary from 1816 to almost 1900. We present below a few excerpts describing incidents which reflect the life of his day and have a peculiarly fascinating interest for ours:

1819. May 25. A party left Tompkinsville, S. I., in a post stage, at 3 A. M., for Philadelphia, and returned at 8 P. M. This was an endeavor to illustrate the great despatch of the route. Fare, eight dollars each way.

1819. A piratical vessel was seen off Sandy Hook.

1819. There were not in this year ten private carriages proper. Many years past I essayed to recapitulate the number of citizens who possessed them, and I could not exceed seven, and to meet some one or more I may have missed, I put the number as first above.

1820. In March of this year was built the steamer *Savannah*—of 80 tons, old measurement, said to have had folding water-wheels, which were taken out and laid on deck when not in use, presumably when she was under sail alone. She sailed to Savannah and thence to Liverpool, where she arrived on June 20, the first steam vessel to cross the Atlantic Ocean.

1820. A daily paper recited, as a matter of interesting information, that in Paris there were street shoeblacks, and the announcement gave rise to much speculation and even wonderment, for at this time the industry of boot and shoe blacking was confined to persons usually occupying a low-rent cellar, who called at your residence in the forenoon, received your boots and shoes of the previous day's wear and returned them cleaned in the afternoon, terms one dollar per month.

1821. April 22 the packet ship *Albion*, hence to Liverpool, was lost off Tuskar Island, with her captain, Williams, and forty-four others, being the greater part of her passengers and crew. As this was the first disaster of the kind, and as the population of the city was small, the occurrence was a leading topic of conversation among all classes, and a subject of natural reference for some years afterward.

1821. Tammany Hall, then at the corner of Park Row and Frankfort Street, was advertised by its proprietor as a very salutary location, being on high and open ground, and airy.

1821. October 18. The *Advocate*, edited by Mordecai M. Noah, published a notice of a man with a hand-organ, accompanied by a woman, as having appeared in the public streets



59th Street and Central Park, west from the old Plaza Hotel at Fifth Avenue, about 1888.

and the question was asked, Who are they? The Potter's Field (Washington Parade, now Washington Square) was levelled; the use of it as a place of interment being abandoned in favor of a new plot of ground bought for the purpose, bounded by Fortieth and Forty-second Streets, Fifth and Sixth avenues—now occupied by the Reservoir and Bryant Park. This plot, containing 128 building lots, was purchased for \$8,449. In the matter of public groups, the necessities of the poor have greatly ministered to the advantage of their more fortunate brethren; Washington Square, Union Square, Madison Square, and Bryant Park, all owing their existence as pleasure-grounds to prior use as pauper burial-places. About this time an ordinance was enacted prohibiting the interment of human bodies below Grand Street, under a penalty of \$250.

1822. At No. 269 Broadway, near Warren Street, there was the confectionery shop of Peter Cotte, who occasionally received a bunch of bananas, which he displayed outside to the wonder of a great proportion of our citizens, juveniles, and country people. He procured them from some venturesome officers of a vessel trading from Havana.

1822. December 31. The iron railing for the Park arrived from England, and in order to avoid a duty on the manufacture it was complete only in parts. Four marble pillars to the gateways at its southern terminus were erected and surmounted with scroll iron work supporting lanterns, and also made the depository of coins, etc. Samuel L. Mitchell, M. D., delivered an address on the occasion.

1823. Hoboken at this date, and for many years after, certainly as lately as 1840, was of a summer day the favored resort of our own citizens seeking fresh air, greenfields, and shady walks.

1824. Should a boy wish a base-ball bat, if anything better than a casual flat or round stick was required, negotiation had to be entered into with some wood-turner to induce him to lay aside his regular work and produce one.

1824. Clerks never ventured to wear their hats within the precincts of their employment, neither did they or other young men of the day fail to remove them on entering an office or dwelling, *heu mutatus*.

1823. September 23, in some of the principal streets, the laying of gas-pipes for public service was begun, and on the 30th Samuel Leggett, the President of the Gas Company (New York), gave a reception at his house, in commemoration of the event.

1823. At this period the public promenades in the city were restricted to the Battery and to the bridge leading to the Red Fort, foot of Hubert Street, simple breathing-places, without even seats or refectories of any description. The general public went to Hoboken.

1824. About this period night-latches for the outer doors of residences were introduced.

The Sunday Quiet of New York

Many visitors to the city like a quiet Sunday and strange as it may seem, there are opportunities—many of them—where this inclination can be satisfied. The city of New York itself is as quiet on Sunday as any country village. The striking thing about New York is the stillness of its streets, and those sections of the city that are most crowded and noisy on week-days are almost entirely abandoned and as still as a country bye-way on Sunday. If any one wants to get a sensation of loneliness and solitude let him take a walk down Broadway on a Sunday afternoon. But the kind of quiet our supposed visitor wants is that which is conducive to thought and restfulness in surroundings which harmonize with that state of feeling. There are many places eminently adapted to such a purpose and these right in the heart of the city. Take for instance the Shakespeare garden in Central Park. Here is a suggestion from a writer whom we have not been able to identify but it so nearly expresses our own thought on the subject that we are glad to place it on record.

The Shakespeare Garden

“Perched on a knoll in the midst of Central Park is the Shakespeare Garden, sweet and bright even now when the Autumn is old, with rosemary and rue and all of the dear, quaint blooms that are mentioned in Shakespeare’s plays. Little paths wind among its bright beds, and though from its modest eminence you may see the tall arrogance of skyscraping apartment houses, and can, if you listen, hear the quick, smooth purr of motors below on the roadways, yet it is a glad and pleasant spot to light upon in your Sabbath wanderings, and you are transported many years in time and many miles in space when you pass through the little green gate which gives you entrance.”



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Broadway, north from Astor Place, 1863, prior to the erection of any telegraph poles.

Bond Street

By Sturges S. Dunham

Bond Street, extending from Broadway to the Bowery at a point where those two thoroughfares are less than a thousand feet apart, is an unknown region to many present day denizens of New York, but eighty years ago, when Broadway ended at Union "Place" and the Astor House was new, when water was peddled in barrels at a cent a gallon and gas cost \$7 per thousand feet, Bond Street was one of the best known streets in the city and none stood higher in favor as a place of residence. In its short stretch there dwelt at one time or another between 1820 and 1850, the mayor of the city; the town's most popular physician; the pastor of one of the largest and wealthiest churches; a senator of the United States; one of the city's two representatives in Congress; an ex-secretary of the treasury; a major general in the army who became one of our most distinguished soldiers and a candidate for the presidency; and two members of a firm of bankers who in the financial world of their time exercised an influence unequalled on this side of the Atlantic.

In the words of "Uncle David Valentine," Bond street "was projected about 1807." Why it was so named has not been ascertained, but it seems not unlikely that a famous street of the same name in London had something to do with the choice. In Elliott's 1812 directory the sole resident of Bond street is Samuel Hallett, probably the Samuel Hallett who had a carpenter shop in the Bowery near Bleeker Street. Beyond this we know nothing of Mr. Hallett, but perhaps he worked at his trade on the more pretentious house that later rose on the site of his own dwelling. At any rate he is entitled to such fame as may flow from the fact that he was one of the pioneers of Bond Street.

The social history of Bond street begins about 1820, when Jonas Minturn built the marble-front house that

still stands at No. 22. Within five or six years came John J. Morgan, John Griswold, James Gore King, Dr. Gardiner Spring, Knowles Taylor, Jonathan Prescott Hall, Samuel Ward, and Benjamin DeForest. By 1835 the residential pre-eminence of Bond street was unquestioned. It yielded nothing to its rivals, Lafayette place, St. John's park, Second avenue, Great Jones street and Washington square; and if these were longer in favor it was because there was no Save New York committee in those days and the undesirables were then, as now, eager to seize upon the best.

Architecturally Bond street was much the same as other residence streets of the period. Except for a few at each end of the street the houses were of the familiar three story-and-basement type with dormer-windowed attics. Some had marble fronts, but the most of them were brick. There were less than sixty of these old houses, of which twenty-six remain—Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 41, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53 and 55. One of them, No. 8, retains something of its former dignity, perhaps because it was among the last to succumb to the irresistible encroachment of trade; though No. 23, the very last to yield, is as dilapidated and shabby as the rest and its fire escape is as rusty and unsightly as the others.

The Bond street trees were famous. There were two in front of each house, and in 1857 they were so tall and dense that from the roadway only the stoops of the houses could be seen. Tuckerman, in his biography of Dr. Francis, says that "the lamps, gleaming amid the leaves, reminded one of Paris." It is needless to remark that no such reminder of Paris will be found in the Bond street of the present.

Before 1850 Bond street showed unmistakable evidence of decline. By 1855 it had robbed Park place of its long held distinction as the favorite street for dentists' offices. Two years later it was the scene of one of the most gruesome and sordid crimes in the annals of the city. In 1860 a few of the old residents still lingered, but the glory if not the fame of Bond street had vanished forever. Today it is the habitat of cheap manufacturing, and the



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Broadway below 3rd Street, North from the Broadway Central Hotel, 1870.

names on the doors have a sound that would have startled the owners of the names that embellished the same portals three-quarters of a century ago.

On the north corner of Broadway stood the famous Ward house, a plain but dignified structure of brick with white marble trimmings, not unlike the houses now standing on the north side of Washington Square. Samuel Ward, its owner, was the head of the banking house of Prime, Ward and King, and as such was the most influential financier in America, enjoying a position of power and influence equal to that of the late J. Pierpont Morgan seventy years later. In the financial panic of 1837 he played a like part to that of Mr. Morgan in the panic of 1907. In 1819 Samuel Ward lived at No. 1 Marketfield street, on the north side, next to the corner of Broad street. There, in a house that vanished many years ago, was born his gifted daughter Julia, author of the immortal "Battle Hymn of the Republic." A year or two after Julia was born he moved to No. 5 Bowling Green, the old "Steamship Row" of later days, where he had as neighbors such men as John Hone, Elisha Riggs, and Stephen Whitney. Mrs. Ward was Julia Rush Cutler. She died in the Bowling Green house in 1824, and two years later her husband took his family, a son and three daughters, to No. 16 Bond street. Here he lived till 1833, when his mansion at the corner of Broadway was completed. In this house he died in 1839, his death being hastened by the overwork and strain incident to the financial depression of the time.

The Samuel Ward of whom we have been speaking was the second of that name in New York. His father, Samuel Ward, senior, was a distinguished officer in the Continental Army and after the Revolution settled on Long Island. In 1829 he moved to the city and took the new house at No. 7 Bond street, where his daughter Anne, unmarried, kept house for him and her three brothers, Richard R., William G., and John. Samuel Ward senior died in 1832, and about 1840 John and Richard Ward, with their sister, went to No. 32 Bond street and in 1844 to No. 8, while their brother William went to 14 Carroll

Place, on the northeast corner of Bleecker and Thompson streets.

The mansion of Samuel Ward II. was known in the Ward family as "The Corner." In the directories of the period it is always given as "Bond c. Broadway" and though the entrance was in Bond street it was, strictly speaking, a Broadway and not a Bond street house. Adjoining it in Broadway on the north was the "windowless house," which in the sixties excited so much curiosity among persons who were ignorant of its history. It was the picture gallery of Samuel Ward, built to shelter his art collection, the first private building erected for such a purpose in America.

Samuel Ward was a trustee or director in many of New York's public institutions and societies. He was a director of the Bank of Commerce, and a trustee of Columbia College; director and president of Stuyvesant Institute; and president of the New York Temperance Society.

Some years after the death of Samuel Ward "The Corner" passed out of the possession of his heirs, and later was the residence of Joseph Sampson, an eminent merchant in the India trade. In 1873 the house was razed to make way for a commercial structure.

Across the street was No. 1, the home of the celebrated Dr. John W. Francis, whose "Old New York, or Reminiscences of the Past Sixty Years," is at once the delight and the despair of the extra-illustrator. Dr. Francis was an authority in the medical world, and it is said that for years he enjoyed the largest and most lucrative practice in the city. He was a character and a personage, and was known simply as the Doctor, very much as we speak of the Colonel today. He was the last New York physician of standing to continue the practice of bleeding. The story is told (in the Life of Julia Ward Howe, by her daughters Laura E. Richards and Maud Howe Elliott) that at a dinner party at his house he suddenly left the table and summoned his wife to an adjoining room, where he proceeded to bleed her. In answer to her piteous protestations he stated that he perceived she was about to suffer a stroke of apoplexy



A recent photograph of numbers Twenty-three to Twenty-nine Bond Street.
These houses built in 1830.

Wm. C. H. Waddell lived at number Twenty-seven until 1845, when he moved to the Waddell Mansion, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, site now occupied by Brick Church and Franklin, Simon & Company.

Courtesy of Mr. S. S. Dunham

and deemed it best to avert it! Mrs. Francis, whom the Doctor married in 1829, was Eliza Cutler, a sister of Julia Ward Howe's mother. She was "Aunt Eliza" to the Ward children, and Dr. Francis, the Wards' family physician, was "Uncle Doctor." For several years after their marriage Dr. Francis and his wife lived at "The Corner," the Doctor keeping his office at 67 Chambers street, but in 1837 they went to No. 1 Bond street and the Doctor moved his office to the ground floor of Samuel Ward's picture gallery, No. 662 Broadway. "The Doctor," says Frederick S. Cozzens, "is one of our old Knickerbockers. His big, bushy head is as familiar as the City Hall. He belongs to the 'God bless you, my dear young friend' school. He is as full of knowledge as an egg is of meat." Dr. Francis lived at No. 1 for twenty-three years. In 1860 he went to 37 (now 113) East 16th Street, where he died on February 8, 1861. This house disappeared only a few years ago.

After Dr. Francis left No. 1 it became the office of the newly established Department of Public Charities and Correction and was retained as such until the erection of the Department's building at the northwest corner of Third avenue and Eleventh street. About 1870 Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Bond street were demolished to make room for the building that now stands on the site, erected for the American Watch Company.

Prior to Dr. Francis' occupancy No. 1 had been the residence of Thomas L. Smith, a merchant, whose place of business was at 52 Wall street. He came to Bond street from Prince street, corner of Crosby street, in 1826. Following Thomas L. Smith the house was taken in 1834 by John H. L. MacCracken, a merchant of 85 Pearl street, who prior to that year had lived at 66 Greenwich street, in the old house that still stands on that site. John H. L. MacCracken's comfortable fortune, his literary attainments (he published a number of popular articles in the magazines of the period) and his fine conversational powers, enabled him to bear a distinguished part in New York society. From No. 1 he went to No. 44, but in 1845 moved to 33 St. Mark's Place. He died in

1853 at Sierra Leone while on a business trip to that region.

No. 2, directly across from the home of Dr. Francis, still stands. In 1829 it became the residence of Judge David S. Jones, a distinguished jurist, who in 1828 lived at 37 Great Jones street. He was a son of Samuel Jones, often called the "father of the New York Bar." Judge David S. Jones' grandfather, Thomas Jones, also a distinguished lawyer, married Anne de Lancey, a daughter of James de Lancey, then Chief Justice and Lieutenant Governor of New York. From her brother she received a plot of ground between the Bowery and the East River, and on this plot Judge Thomas Jones erected the estate known as Mount Pitt. Later he lived in a spacious and elegant mansion fronting Great South Bay. This house, known originally as Tryon Hall, was built for him by his father in 1770, and here Judge David S. Jones was born in 1777. While residing at Massapequa he was county judge. Coming to New York before 1810 he speedily acquired a large and remunerative practice and took rank as one of the ablest, most active, and most influential members of his profession. From 1813 to 1816 he was corporation counsel. For many years he was trustee and legal advisor of Columbia College, the Society Library, and the General Theological Seminary. He was also a director of the Phenix Bank. In 1835 he returned to Long Island to live, though still practicing in the city. In 1840 he came back to town and resided then at 79 Third avenue. He died in 1848 at his residence in Fifteenth street, near Third avenue. His son William Alfred Jones was an author and from 1851 to 1865 was librarian of Columbia College.

After Judge Jones' departure from Bond street, his old residence became the "fashionable boarding house" of Mrs. Lois Street, who had for some years conducted a similar establishment at 36 Broadway. She had ample experience in the business, for as early as 1809 she and her husband kept a boarding house at 67 Pearl street. Mrs. Street maintained her house in Bond street till 1844, and then went to 47 Lafayette place, the northernmost house in "Colonnade Row," which was for many years the



Broadway—Vesey to Barclay Street—1830.

Old residences of Messrs. Lydig, King, Stuyvesent, and J. J. Astor. Site of the famous old Astor House.
From a drawing by L. Oram.—Collection of Mr. Robert Goebel.

home of "The Churchman." Among Mrs. Street's boarders was Gabriel Wisner, a wealthy Front street merchant, who was a director of the City Bank for a long period. He was with her when she "kept" at 36 Broadway. Another was Martin Mantin, consul of Sicilly and the Papal States. After Mrs. Street's departure No. 2 became the residence of John W. Schulten, a Broad street commission merchant.

No. 3, next door to Dr. Francis' house, was for more than thirty years the home of one of New York's most famous clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church for sixty-three years. Dr. Spring's first sermon as pastor of the church was preached on Sunday June 3rd, 1810, in the old Brick Meeting House at Nassau and Beekman streets, which stood on the site, 41 Park Row, of the building formerly occupied by the *New York Times*. At a service held in 1850 to celebrate his fortieth year as pastor it was stated that during that period Dr. Spring had preached 6,000 sermons, had received 2092 persons into membership in the church, had baptized 1361 persons, and had married 875 couples. Before he went to Bond street, in 1826, he had lived at 33 Beekman street. In 1857 the present Brick Church, on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh street, was built, and shortly afterward Dr. Spring moved to 6 East Thirty-seventh street, where he died August 18, 1873. Dr. Spring was for many years a trustee of Columbia College and of New York University.

At No. 4 lived Nathaniel Weed, an old Pearl street drygoods merchant, who came to Bond street in 1829 from 86 Warren street. He and his brother Harvey constituted the firm of N. & H. Weed. Their store was at 191 Pearl street. Both were born in Connecticut, the state that furnished old New York with so many boys that later were numbered among her eminent merchants. Nathaniel Weed was for many years president of the North River Bank, and it was during his incumbency that the Bank erected the dignified and commodious old building of brown stone, still standing though now sadly dilapidated, on the northeast corner of Greenwich and Dey streets.

He was also a director of the American Exchange Bank, organized in 1838, and was vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce. His brother Harvey was a director of the Merchants' Bank and of the Equitable Insurance Company. In 1845 Nathaniel Weed left Bond street and took the easterly half of the large double house of granite that can yet be seen at Nos. 3 and 5 Great Jones street. When the Weeds retired from business, about 1855, Nathaniel went to his native town of Danbury, Connecticut, and Harvey went to Newburgh, N. Y. No. 4 Bond street next became the residence of Daniel Oakey, importer, of 33 Beaver street, corner of Broad street, who moved to No. 4 from 103 Chambers street in 1845, and about 1849 the Bond street house was taken by Alexander L. Holgate, merchant, whose place of business was at 74 Pine street.

No. 5, next door to Dr. Spring's house, had distinguished occupants. The first was Albert Gallatin, a member of Congress, Secretary of the Treasury for twelve years under Presidents Jefferson and Madison, and minister to France for eight years under Madison and Monroe. Returning to America in 1823 he declined a seat in Monroe's cabinet and in 1824 he declined to be a candidate for vice-presidency, to which he was nominated by the Democratic Party. John Quincy Adams appointed him Minister to Great Britain. Returning to America in 1827 he took up his residence in New York, living then at 113 Bleeker street. In 1828, at the suggestion of the first John Jacob Astor, he was made president of the new National Bank. In 1829 he moved from Bleeker street to No. 5 Bond street. In 1843 he was elected president of the New York Historical Society, which office he held until his death in 1849 at the age of eighty-eight.

In 1833, No. 5 became the residence of one of America's most distinguished soldiers, Winfield Scott, then a major-general and second in command of the army. He became commander-in-chief upon the death of Major-General Alexander Macomb in 1841. When General Scott left New York in 1835 his house in Bond street was taken by William Kent, judge of the Circuit Court and one



Eighth Street and Fourth Avenue—Aberle's Theatre, formerly the Church of St. Ann. Present site of the new Wanamaker Building—1880.

of the leaders of the New York bar. His fame, however, is overshadowed by that of his father, the great Chancellor. Prior to taking the Scott house, Judge Kent had lived two years at No. 39 Bond street. For a number of years he was a trustee of New York University. In 1840 he moved to Fourth avenue, near Fifteenth street, and No. 5 Bond street was then taken by the Pell family (previously at 13 St. Mark's place), who remained there for upwards of fifteen years.

No. 6 Bond street was the home of one of old New York's "solid and substantial" citizens, Andrew S. Norwood, merchant, of the firm of Norwood and Austin, 146 Pearl street. He came to No. 6 from 622 Broadway in 1829 and in 1840 moved to 165 Twelfth street, now 15 East Twelfth street. A few years later he moved to 199 (now 325) West Fourteenth street. Andrew S. Norwood was one of the jurors at the trial of Samuel G. Ogden in 1806 for complicity in the Miranda filibustering expedition, and in 1807 was one of the founders and incorporators of the Presbyterian Church in Cedar street, now the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, his associates being Ebenezer Stevens, Selah Strong, Elisha Leavenworth, John Aspinwall, Archibald Gracie, Benjamin Strong, Theodore Ely, William W. Woolsey, Joseph Otis, Stephen Whitney, Hezekiah Lord, William Adams, David Hosack, Nathaniel L. Griswold, Robert Weir, John Trumbull, and Lynde Catlin. He was also heavily interested in shipping, being owner of a line of Havre packets. He was a personal friend of Lafayette and was invited to the wedding of the illustrious General's daughter at the Chateau La Grange. When Carlisle Norwood, son of Andrew S., was attending school in France he was often a visitor at the Chateau. Carlisle Norwood was an enthusiastic member of the old Volunteer Fire Department and joined Engine Company No. 28 when he was eighteen years old. Later he was a member of Engine Company No. 21. In 1836 he organized and was made foreman of Hose Company No. 5, which speedily became recognized as the best disciplined company in the service. Hose Company No. 5 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 6 occupied the ground floor of old Fire-

men's Hall, 127 and 129 Mercer street. Among the members of No. 5 were John Watts De Peyster, who became a major-general in the Civil War, and the famous Henry Carroll Marx, better known as "Dandy" Marx. Carlisle Norwood is described as "the very ideal of a fireman; that is, his activity was never surpassed, his perceptions were quick, and his judgment cool, clear, and steady. He believed that the 'post of honor was the post of danger,' and exemplified the truth of the proverb in his own person, sharing in all the exposures and perils incident to the life of a New York fireman. The fact is, his heart was in the business, and it enlisted all his sympathies and awakened all the native energy of his character." He was at one time Fire Warden of the Fifteenth Ward, and repeatedly refused to be a candidate for Engineer of the Department. In the '70's he was Vice-President of the St. Nicholas Society, and President of the Eagle Fire Insurance Company. In 1840, when his father went to live at 15 East Twelfth street, Carlisle Norwood went to the southeast corner of Houston and Wooster streets, then 488 Houston street. In 1850 he was deputy register under Cornelius V. Anderson.

Following the Norwoods, No. 6 Bond street was taken by "the celebrated lawyer, Francis Griffin," who was a son of "Old George Griffin," a ponderous but able lawyer, famous for his "blue side-winged spectacles and his broad shoes built for comfort." At that time George Griffin lived at 20 Beach street, facing St. John's park. Francis Griffin was the son-in-law of Andrew S. Norwood. His first wife was a daughter of Comfort Sands and half-sister to Robert C. Sands, the writer. He lived at No. 6 Bond street as late as 1850.

No. 7 Bond street was first occupied by Samuel Ward I., the Revolutionary colonel, his three sons, John, Richard R., and William G., and their sister Anne, who took the house in 1829. William G. Ward was a brigadier general of the National Guard in the late '60's. Previously the three brothers had been at 40 Broadway. After the Wards left (as related in connection with the Ward Mansion), No. 7 was taken by Charles M. Thurston, a

Front street merchant, who remained in possession till the middle '50's.

No. 8 was for more than twenty years the home of Julia Ward Howe's favorite uncle, John Ward, whom Tuckerman calls "the most honest of New York's brokers." He was a bachelor, and after the death of Samuel Ward II., in 1839, Uncle John made himself the father of his orphaned nephew and nieces "with a devotion that was constant and beautiful." He was "one of the worthies of Wall Street, and uncle, by courtesy, to half of New York." He was a man of strong personality, and physically was tall and of stalwart build. He wore a brown wig, was an inveterate smoker, and was devotedly fond of an ill-tempered little dog that no one else could experience any fondness for. After a residence of thirty-seven years in Bond street John Ward died at No. 8 in 1866. His brother, Richard R. Ward, retained the house and died there in 1873, having resided in Bond street for forty-four years.

The first occupant of No. 8 was Knowles Taylor, who came there in 1830 from No. 20, to which he had moved in 1824 from 20 John street. He was an importer, and was the son-in-law and partner of Jonathan Little, merchant, in business at 216 Pearl street. The firm was J. Little & Company. His brother, Jeremiah H. Taylor, also a merchant, was deeply religious and was an active member of St. George's Church in Beekman Street when Dr. Milnor was rector. Knowles Taylor himself was treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society, an organization founded "to assist congregations that are unable to support the Gospel Ministry." In 1833 the Society disbursed \$52,808.39. He was also a director of the Bank of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the Union Bank, and the Neptune Insurance Company. When Knowles Taylor moved to Fourteenth street in 1839 No. 8 was taken by William Edgar Howland, a son of the famous Gardiner G. Howland and a partner in the old firm of Howland and Aspinwall, 54 and 55 South street. In 1844 he went to 43 Bond street, in 1845 to No. 18, and a few years later to a residence farther up town.

No. 9 Bond street was the residence of Richard I. Tucker, commission merchant, from 1827 to 1846. Prior to 1827 he lived at 39 Pearl street, only a few steps from his store at 29 South street. His two sons, Thomas W. and George L., were prominent in the fashionable life of the city. Tom Tucker, as he was usually called, was a lawyer and was one of the most popular men in New York. Among his intimate friends were Ogden and Charles Hoffman, Willis Hall, Minthorne Tompkins and Edward Curtiss. The father is described as a "stately merchant of the old school." He was a director of the Fulton Insurance Company and the New York Insurance Company. In 1847 the house was taken by Reuben W. Folger, an auctioneer, of 163 Pearl street.

No. 10 Bond street was for fifteen years the home of another old merchant, John Hitchcock, who was in the hardware business at 58 Pearl street and 134 Front street. The firm was John Hitchcock and Son, the latter being John C. Hitchcock. In 1825 he was assistant alderman from the fourth ward. Before John Hitchcock came to Bond street, in 1829, he lived at 40 Rose street. After he left the Rose street house it was taken by Lewis Tappen and in 1834 was sacked by the Anti-Abolition mob. Later it was the residence of Mayor Harper.

No. 11 Bond street had as its first resident John Griswold, who came from 52 Broadway in 1827. Later he lived at 43 Bond street. Some account of him will be given under that number. The next occupant of No. 11 was Lieutenant Edward N. Cox, of the United States Navy, who moved from 34 Hammond street (now Eleventh street west of Greenwich avenue) in 1829. He died in 1845. In 1835 the house was taken by another of New York's famous old merchants, William P. Furniss, who retained the Bond street establishment as his town house to within a few years of his death in 1871. He is buried in Trinity Cemetery. His country house, built about the time he came to Bond street, was the old white mansion with the pillared veranda that faced Riverside Drive between Ninety-ninth and One Hundredth streets. It was demolished about 1912.

The first occupant of No. 12 Bond street was the cele-



Old Broadway — the Bunker Mansions, where Washington lived for a few months, between Morris Street and Exchange Alley. The ultra-fashionable residence section of New York during the Revolution.

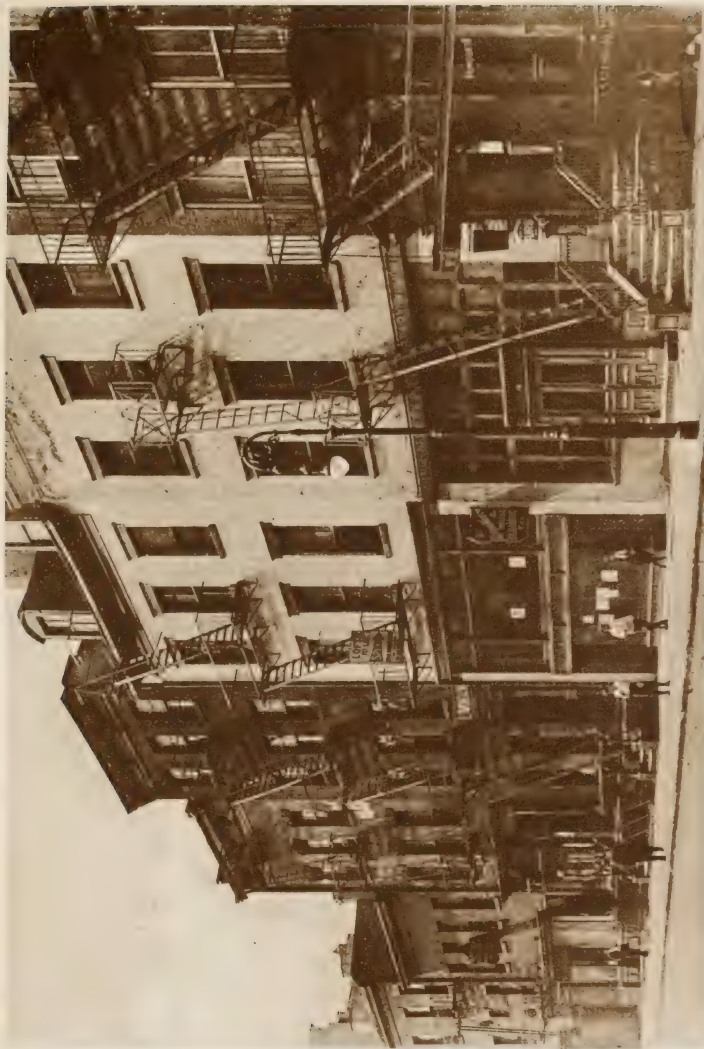
brated banker, James Gore King, who went there from 19 North Moore street in 1827 and remained till 1833, when he moved to Weehawken. In 1825 he entered the firm of Prime, Ward and Sands and the firm name then became Prime, Ward, Sands, King and Company. A year or two later Joseph Sands dropped out and the firm became Prime, Ward, King and Company, then Prime, Ward and King. The other partners at that time were Nathaniel Prime, who lived in the Kennedy house at No. 1 Broadway and whose country house, built in 1800, is still standing in the grounds of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, in Ninetieth street between First avenue and Avenue A, and Samuel Ward, who lived at the corner of Broadway and Bond street. It was James G. King who in the panic of 1837 was sent by Prime, Ward and King to London to confer with the Bank of England. He brought back with him a loan of £1,000,000 from that institution. A million pounds seems a trifling amount in these days when governments are borrowing thousands of times as much, but eighty years ago it was a huge sum, and demonstrated as nothing else could the confidence of the Bank of England in the house of Prime, Ward and King. James G. King was a son of the famous Rufus King. His brother Charles was president of Columbia College and another brother, John A., was a noted lawyer of Cincinnati, a member of the Ohio legislature, and one of the founders of the Cincinnati Law School in 1833. James G. King himself was a member of Congress. In the '40's he was president of the Chamber of Commerce, and as such was *ex officio* a member of the Board of Pilot Commissioners of the Port of New York.

When James G. King left Bond street No. 12 was taken by Joseph Walker, merchant, who in 1832 lived at 250 Pearl street. He was a director of the New York Gas Light Company. In 1837 he moved to 31 Pine street and Jonathan I. Coddington took the Bond street house, coming from 56 White street. Jonathan I. Coddington was an active politician and an ardent supporter of Martin Van Buren. He was appointed post master of New York by President Van Buren in 1837 and continued in that office four years. He had previously been an alderman,

and in 1844 was the Democratic candidate for mayor against James Harper, the "Native American" candidate, who was elected. Jonathan I. Coddington was living at No. 12 as late as 1850. At that time he was governor of the Alms House Department of the City.

The first resident of No. 13 Bond street was one of old New York's eminent merchants, William H. Jephson, who came to Bond Street in 1829 from 707 Broadway. The latter house is still standing and now bears the number of 705. It is a two-story brick with dormer windows, and adjoining it on the south is a similar house which was the residence of Nicholas William Stuyvesant, Jr., at the time William H. Jephson lived in the other. In 1832, when William H. Jephson had moved to 9 Leroy place, No. 13 became the residence of Charles, Frederick, and George Belden, brokers, of 50 Wall street, who in 1831 lived at 84 Greenwich street. In 1845 the Beldens moved to 15 Gramercy park, the easternmost of the two houses that were subsequently united and remodeled by Samuel J. Tilden. After the Beldens went to Gramercy park the Bond street house was taken by Dr. J. Smith Dodge, a dentist who had been at 47 Bond street for the six or seven years immediately preceding. Dr. Dodge stayed in Bond street about fifteen years and then moved to Fourth street near Second avenue.

No. 14 was one of the first dwellings built in Bond street. It housed one of New York's most distinguished citizens, John Jordan Morgan, who went to No. 14 in 1823. In 1822 he lived at the corner of Greenwich and Harrison streets—which of the four corners it was is not known. John J. Morgan is described by his grandson, the late Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, as "a gentleman of the old school" and "an ardent disciple of Isaac Walton." He was a member of the State Assembly, and in 1820 was elected one of the two members of Congress from New York City, the other being the celebrated Churchill C. Cambreleng. Later he was Collector of the Port of New York. He owned extensive tracts of land in Herkimer and Chenango Counties and for more than fifty years spent his summers on his farm near Utica. No man of



Bond Street houses, built 1831, and still standing. Members of the Livingston, Bowne and Minturn families lived here when Bond Street was the fashionable residence center of the city.

Courtesy of Mr. S. S. Dunham

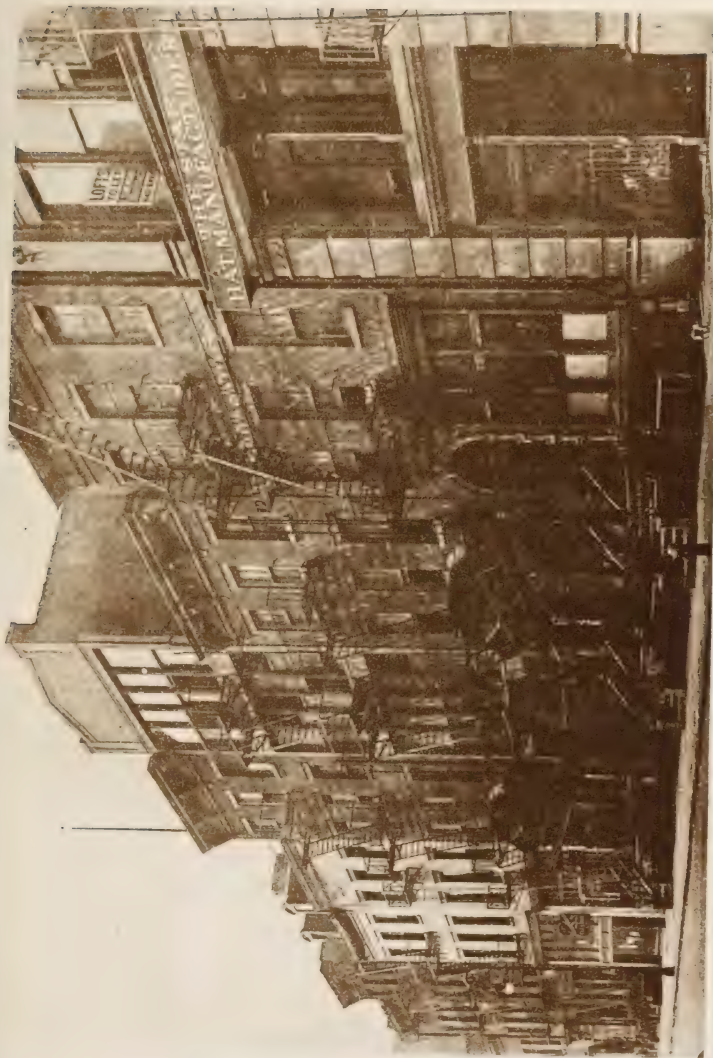
his time was regarded with greater respect and esteem by his fellow citizens than was John J. Morgan.

While John J. Morgan lived in Bond street his house was also the home of his distinguished son-in-law, John A. Dix, who married Catherine Morgan. She was the niece of John J. Morgan's first wife (herself a niece of Col. Marinus Willett) and was adopted by John J. Morgan upon the death of her parents. John A. Dix, then Major Dix on the staff of Gen. Jacob Brown, met her first in 1822 when she was fourteen years old and a pupil at Mme. Desabaye's school, 107 (now 131) Hudson street. Four years later they were married in St. John's Chapel, Varick street, by the Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, then one of the assistant ministers of Trinity Church. John A. Dix is best known as a soldier and a statesman, for he was Secretary of State of New York, United States Senator from New York, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, Major General of Volunteers in the Civil War, and Governor of the State of New York. While Secretary of the Treasury in 1861 he wrote the famous order containing the words: "If any man attempts to haul down the American Flag, shoot him on the spot." Among his contemporaries Gen. Dix was noted as a classical scholar of profound learning and discriminating taste. To-day he is best known in that field for his translation of the great Latin poem "Dies Irae." It is said that no other poem in any language has been so often translated. In English, Gen. Dix's version is by far the best. In truth it is more than a translation—it is rather a re-creation of the poem, and is deservedly ranked as the equal of the majestic original. It was written in 1863, while he was in command of the 7th Army Corps, stationed at Fortress Monroe. In 1875 he revised it but the first version was too well established to be displaced in the affections of those that knew it. General Dix's last home in New York was at 3 East Twenty-first street, where he died April 21, 1879.

No. 15 was occupied in 1831 by Thomas A. Ronalds, who had lived previously at 5 Cliff street. He was in the book and stationery trade, wholesale and retail, at 203 Pearl street. He made a fortune out of the busi-

ness, and at his death in 1835 he was worth a half a million besides the amount his family derived from the Lorillard estate. He was active in civic affairs, and bore a prominent part in the measure taken for the defense of the city in the War of 1812. For a considerable period he was a director of the Mechanics' Bank. Mrs. Ronalds was Maria D. Lorillard, a daughter of old Peter Lorillard. She retained the Bond street house for a number of years after her husband's death.

As related in connection with the Ward Mansion, No. 16 Bond street was first the residence of Samuel Ward, the banker. When he went to "The Corner" in 1833 No. 16 was taken by Gideon Lee, then mayor of the city, who for two or three years previously lived next door, at No. 18. He was the last mayor appointed by the Common Council, his successor, Cornelius W. Lawrence, being elected by the people in 1834. Gideon Lee was a "swamper," in business at 20 Ferry street. The firm was Gideon Lee and Company, the company being Shepherd Knapp and Charles M. Leupp. In 1828 he was alderman from the 12th Ward, and president of the Leather Manufacturers' Bank. He was also a director of the Traders' Insurance Company. During the period of his mayoralty occurred an unusual number of events of interest and importance, such as the following, gathered from Haswell's *Reminiscences of an Octogenarion*. The *Knickerbocker Magazine* was founded, under the editorship of Charles Fenno Hoffman. Platt street was opened and named. The first Belgian block pavement in the city was laid, in the Bowery, between Bayard and Walker streets. The Greenwich Savings Bank was opened. The famous Marine Pavilion at Rockaway was erected. Col. Nicholas Fish died. President Andrew Jackson visited the city and was entertained by Mayor Lee at his Bond street residence. Aaron Burr married the notorious Madame Jumel. The Sailors' Snug Harbor was opened. *The Sun* was established. Horace Greeley published his first newspaper. Lotteries were prohibited by act of the legislature. James Fenimore Cooper returned to New York after a long residence abroad. The Italian Opera House, later the National Theatre, was erected at Church



Numbers Forty-one to Forty-seven Bond Street, erected 1832. John T. Irving, a nephew of Washington Irving, lived at Number Forty-three, from 1861 to 1877.

Courtesy of Mr. S. S. Dunham

and Leonard streets. Washington Market was opened. The boundary line between New York and New Jersey was settled.

Mayor Lee had a country house at Bloomingdale, on a tract which he acquired in 1822 and which was originally a part of the Apthorpe estate.

In 1836 Gideon Lee was elected to Congress, and at the end of his term retired to Geneva, N. Y., where he died in 1841. His partner and son-in-law, Charles M. Leupp, who made his home at the Mayor's Bond street residence, was the friend of Irving, Paulding, Halleck, Morris, Willis, Bryant, and the rest of the "Knickerbocker" writers. From Bond street he went in 1839 to 66 Amity (now West Third) street. In that house, while he resided there, *The Century Association* was founded, at a meeting of *The Sketch Club* held in December, 1846. For some years he was a member of the School Committee of The Association for the benefit of Juvenile Delinquents, and was also a director of the Tradesmen's Bank.

In 1840 Margaret V. Denison, widow of David Denison, took No. 16 and opened a boarding house which she conducted for more than ten years. Prior to 1840 her establishment was at 42 Bleeker street.

Russell H. Nevins and Elihu Townsend, both of whom lived at No. 17 Bond street, constituted the firm of Nevins and Townsend, characterized by Walter Barrett in his *Old Merchants of New York* as "the highly respectable and rich Wall Street broker firm." They moved to Bond street in 1831. Previously they both lived in the famous boarding house of Miss Jane Cowing at 5 and 7 Murray street. They were men of powerful influence in financial circles and were members of numerous directorates. Russell H. Nevins was one of the founders of the Stock Exchange in 1817, and in 1838 was one of the founders and first directors of the Bank of Commerce. He was also a director of the Manhattan Insurance Company, The Jersey City Ferry Company, and the old Stuyvesant Institute, and was secretary of the Pacific Insurance Company. Elihu Townsend was a director of the Boston and New York Transportation

Company and of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company. In 1842 Russell H. Nevins disappears from the city directory and Elihu Townsend is given as residing at 36 Union square.

The next occupant of No. 17 was Henry Grinnell, who took the house in 1842, having previously resided at 25 Market street. He was a brother of Joseph Grinnell, one of the founders of the famous firm of Fish and Grinnell. Another brother, Moses H., was one of New York's merchant princes. Henry and Moses H. were also members of Fish and Grinnell, which became Grinnell, Minturn and Company about 1834, Robert B. Minturn having succeeded Joseph Grinnell upon the latter's retirement in 1828. The head of the firm, one of New York's most eminent citizens, was, while an infant, found floating by a fisherman of New Bedford. He was given the name Preserved Fish by his rescuer and bore that name throughout his life. Henry Grinnell took an active interest in geography and in 1852-3 was the first president of the American Geographical Society, of which he was one of the founders. In 1850 he financed, at his own expense, the De Haven Arctic Expedition (of which the celebrated Dr. Kane was surgeon and naturalist) to search for Sir John Franklin. This expedition discovered Grinnell Land, which was so named in honor of Henry Grinnell. In 1853 he contributed heavily to the first expedition led by Dr. Kane. He also gave freely to the Hayes expedition in 1860 and to the Polaris expedition in 1871.

Henry Grinnell was a resident of No. 17 Bond street at the time of his death in 1874, at the age of seventy-four. His younger brother, Moses H., died in 1877, also at the age of seventy-four, but their elder brother, Joseph, survived them and died in 1885 at the advanced age of ninety-four.

No. 18 was first the residence of Henry Ward, brother of Samuel Ward II., who moved from 43 Franklin street in 1827. In 1830 he went to No. 23 Bond street, and No. 18 was taken by Gideon Lee, who, as we have already seen, went to No. 16 in 1833. The house was then taken by Beverly Robinson, who the year before was living



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Broad Street—1863.

The Bulls and Bears of the Open Board, a typical scene during the war.

at 108 Grand street. This Beverly Robinson was a son of Colonel Beverly Robinson of the British Army, who was himself a son of the first Beverly Robinson. The latter, a major in the British army, married Susan Philipse, a sister of Mrs. Roger Morris, and built on the banks of the Hudson opposite West Point the famous mansion known as "Beverly." This house was the scene of many important events during the Revolution. At the beginning of the war the owner, Beverly Robinson I., being a loyalist, went to New York and his famous mansion and immense estate up the River were confiscated. The house was then used as a military hospital. Later it became Arnold's headquarters, and under its roof he "perfected his traitorous designs." Afterwards it was the headquarters of other officers of the American army and many times sheltered General Washington. It was destroyed by fire about twenty-five years ago. Beverly Robinson III., who lived in Bond street, was a successful lawyer and was identified with a number of prominent institutions, among them Columbia College, of which he was a trustee. About 1838 he moved to 245 Eighth street, the second house east of First Avenue, and No. 18 Bond street was taken by John D. Gibson, a merchant of No. 1 Hanover street, and Agnes D. Gibson, who continued in the Bond street house the school she had conducted for some years at 534 Broadway. In the 40's John D. Gibson is described in the directories as "Scotch and English Counsellor and Law Agent." About 1843 the Gibsons moved to 21 Bond street, where Miss Gibson continued her school as late as 1851. In 1857 we find her school at 38 Union place, the third house north of East Sixteenth street. After the Gibsons left No. 18 Bond street the house seems to have been unoccupied for a few years, but about 1848 it was taken by the Gilford family, Samuel Gilford II., Thomas B. Gilford, and Jacob T. Gilford, who had lived for many years at 126 (now 124) William street. Samuel Gilford I. in 1773 bought the old house at 122 William street, and resided there till his death about 1821. This ancient building is still standing and is one of the few (perhaps a half dozen) pre-Revolutionary dwellings left

on Manhattan Island. It has been known for many years as "Golden Hill Inn," but there seems to be no real evidence that it was ever used for such purpose. No. 124 William street (also still standing) was built by the Gilfords shortly after the Revolution and occupied by them until their removal to Bond street. Samuel Gilford II. was a merchant, and was in business with his father, Samuel Gilford I., at 61 Front street under the firm name of Samuel Gilford and Son. In 1825 he was Alderman from the second ward, and as early as 1812 he was a director of the Firemen's Insurance Company. Jacob T. Gilford was a physician, and remained at No. 18 Bond street for more than twenty years. Thomas B. Gilford, the lawyer, moved to 34 West Twenty-first street in 1862.

No. 19 Bond street was the residence of Lewis Baker, usually referred to as Looe Baker, an importer of 124 Pearl street, who took the house in 1833 and occupied it as late as 1854.

The first occupant of No. 20 Bond street was Knowles Taylor, who took the house in 1824, as we have already related. In 1830 he went to No. 8, and a few years later No. 20 became the home of Judge John Duer, one of the most eminent of New York jurists. His father was the famous William Duer, patriot, statesman, and financier. When General Hamilton was succeeded as Secretary of the Treasury by Oliver Wolcott a clerk in the department found a large sum charged to William Duer and forthwith announced that William Duer was a defaulter. Hamilton at once came forward with the facts: that the money had been entrusted to Duer, with the consent of President Washington, for the purpose of buying up government debts, and that the enterprise was kept secret to enable the best terms to be obtained for the government. The explanation came too late, however, and William Duer, who had large personal obligations, was ruined. His failure caused a panic in which many were impoverished, and he himself was imprisoned for debt. His wife was Catherine Alexander, daughter of Lord Stirling. She was known as "Lady Kitty" Duer. John Duer, their son, was a member of



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Centre Street—The famous old Tombs prison —1890.

This was considered to be, with the old reservoir on Fifth Avenue, the finest example of Egyptian architecture in the country.

the State constitutional convention in 1821, and after having been a Judge of the Superior Court for a number of years became its Chief Justice in 1857. He was the author of several legal treatises, and was the editor of "Duer's Reports." His distinguished brother, William A. Duer, was a judge of the Supreme Court but is remembered chiefly as president of Columbia College. Before coming to Bond street Judge John Duer lived at 106 Grand street. In 1838 he moved to 97 St. Mark's place, and No. 20 Bond street was taken by Mrs. Maria Banyer, widow of Goldsborough Banyer, and one of the daughters of Chief Justice John Jay. She was living at No. 20 as late as 1856. Previously she had resided for several years at 396 Broadway. Her husband's father, the first Goldsborough Banyer, was one of the organizers of the Society Library in 1754. Mrs. Maria Banyer was the founder of the "Colored Home," which for so many years occupied a building in Sixty-fifth street east of First avenue. This charitable work was started at a meeting attended by ten ladies at Mrs. Banyer's Bond street residence in the fall of 1839.

The first occupant of No. 21 Bond street was Captain Thomas Barclay of the British Navy, who came there about 1830 from 131 (now 155) Hudson street, facing St. John's park. He was a descendant of the Rev. Dr. Henry Barclay, second rector of Trinity Church, for whom Barclay street was named. The first Thomas Barclay, son of the Rev. Dr. Barclay, was a major in the British army during the Revolution and was later a colonel. Captain Barclay died about 1837 but his house in Bond street was occupied by his widow for several years afterward. In 1843 it was taken by John Gibson and Agnes Gibson, who had followed Beverly Robinson at No. 18 Bond street.

If we except the humble dwelling of Samuel Hallett, No. 22 was the first house erected in Bond street. It was built by Jonas Minturn, who moved there as early as 1821, having lived at 592 Broadway, near Bleecker street, in 1820. He was a merchant, and belonged to the firm of Minturn and Champlin, as did also his three brothers, Nathaniel, William and Edward. The latter was the

father of Robert B. Minturn, a partner of Henry and Moses H. Grinnell in the firm of Grinnell, Minturn and Company. After the failure of Minturn and Champlin about 1815, Jonas Minturn and Samuel Franklin, an old Quaker merchant, formed the firm of Franklin and Minturn. From 1825 to 1829 No. 22 Bond street was the residence of Thomas R. Smith, a merchant of some prominence, who in 1824 lived at 106 Greenwich street. For many years he was a director of the Fulton Insurance Company. In 1830 his residence was 14 State street, and a year or two later the Bond street house was taken by Dr. John C. Jay, M.D., whose aunt, Mrs. Banyer, soon after came to live across the street at No. 20. He was the son of Peter Augustus Jay and grandson of Chief Justice John Jay. His wife was Laura Prime, a daughter of Nathaniel Prime, founder of Prime, Ward and King, and his sister Mary Jay married Frederick Prime, Mrs. Jay's brother. Dr. Jay was deeply interested in conchology, and formed the finest collection of shells in America. This collection is now owned by the American Museum of Natural History and can be seen in the Museum building in West Seventy-seventh street. He was an active member of the New York Academy of Sciences, of which he was treasurer for seven years. But for his generous financial support at critical periods the Academy could scarcely have survived. Dr. Jay was also an enthusiastic yachtsman, and was one of the founders and organizers of the New York Yacht Club in 1845. His yacht *La Coquille* ("the little shell") was one of the contestants in the Club's first regatta, held July 17, 1845, which was won by William Edgar's *Cygnets*. Dr. Jay was secretary of the Club for some time and was for more than twenty years a trustee of Columbia College. He left New York in 1843 and went to Rye, where he died in 1891, at the age of eighty-three.

The next occupant of No. 22 Bond street was James F. De Peyster, who moved there from Ninth street, near University place, in 1843. He was at that time a merchant, of the firm of De Peyster and Whitmarsh, whose place of business was at 51 South street, but he had been a captain in the regular army and had served with



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Fifth Avenue, north from 52nd Street, 1890, and original private residences, showing part of St. Luke's Hospital—Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

distinction in the war of 1812. He was one of New York's foremost citizens, and was one of the governors of the Hospital, and a member of the committee in charge of the Asylum at Bloomingdale; trustee of the New York Infant Asylum; president of the New York Dispensary; treasurer of St. Michael's Church, at Bloomingdale; treasurer of the Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning; and a trustee of the Public Schools. He was a brother of Frederic De Peyster. About 1848 Captain De Peyster moved to 917 Broadway, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, and a year or two later his house in Bond street was taken by Frederick W. Coolidge.

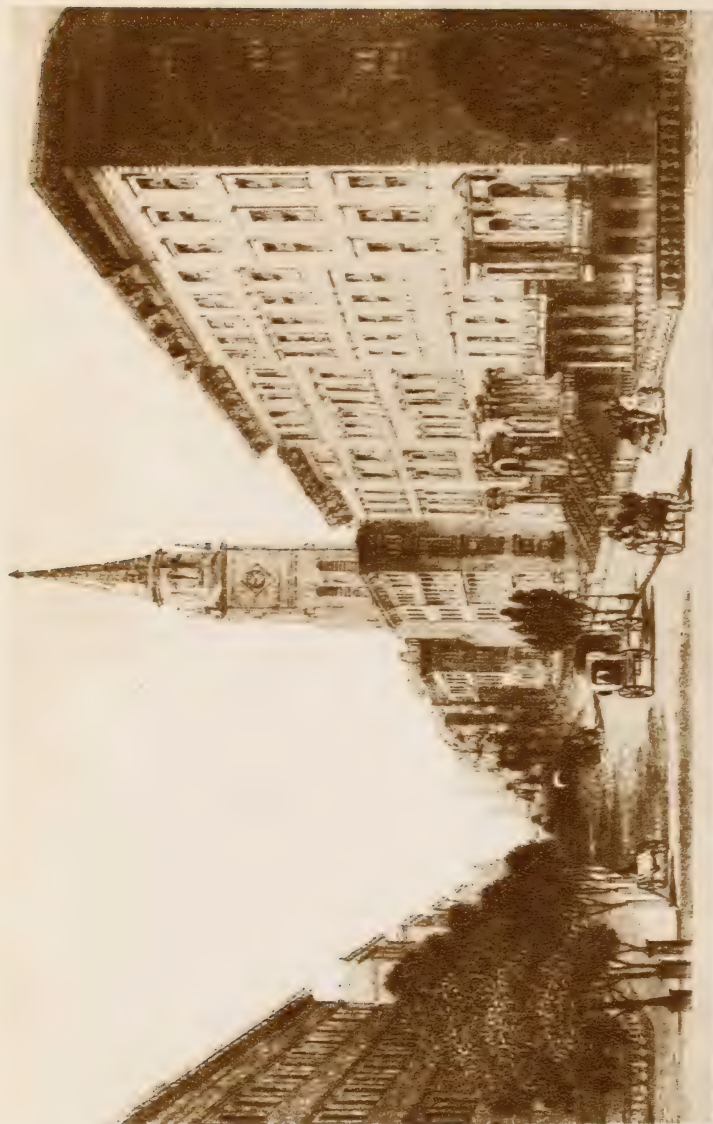
No. 23 Bond street has a romantic history. About 1830 it came into the possession of Henry Ward, who came to No. 18 Bond street from 43 Franklin street in 1827. Henry Ward was a brother of Samuel Ward II., the banker, and John Ward the broker, and was one of the founders of the New York Stock Exchange in 1817. Upon his death in the late '30's the house was inherited by his son Henry Hall Ward. "Between this young man and his cousin Miss Eliza Ann Partridge," says Pelletreau, in his *Early New York Houses*, published in 1900, "there existed the strongest love and affection, but for some reason they never married, some say on account of their close relationship. When Henry Hall Ward died in Saratoga in 1872, leaving his property to executors in trust for Miss Partridge, there were many surmises as to what she would do with the house which was valuable, and the property could be made to yield a large income, but Miss Partridge acted with promptness. There were two old servants in the house, and to them she gave strict orders that nothing above the basement should be disturbed in the slightest manner, but that everything should remain just as her lover left it. Since then years have passed, but the house in Bond street remains as it was. The windows are never opened and no mortal enters the long closed doors, everything has a deserted and decaying look, and even the large door plate has grown so tarnished that it is with difficulty that one can read the name of its old time owner, Henry

Ward. Doubtless while she lives it will remain the same and only at her death will the gloomy portals be opened."

For thirty years the old house stood empty, becoming more and more dilapidated as the seasons passed, but in the end its solitude was invaded by the click of typewriters and the whir of sewing machines. It still stands, dingy and unkempt, tenanted now by makers and sellers of cheap millinery.

No. 24 Bond street was built about 1827. In that year it became the residence of Jonathan Prescott Hall, a wealthy lawyer and one of the ablest in the city. He was one of the founders and for many years a trustee of the University of the City of New York, now New York University. In 1842 he was one of the counsel for the notorious Colonel Edwards, *alias* Caldwell, charged with (and convicted of) forgery. In the administrations of Tyler and Fillmore he was United States district attorney for the southern district of New York, in which office his assistant was William M. Evarts. He was succeeded by Charles O'Connor about 1853. The Hall and the Ward families were very intimate, and the old Spanish masters in the art collection of Samuel Ward the banker were procured for him by Jonathan Prescott Hall while travelling in Spain. He lived at No. 24 Bond street for twenty-five years and died at Newport in 1862.

No. 25 Bond street was the home of Mrs. Martha Hicks, who went there in 1833 from 64 Broadway. Her father had lived in that house, and her mother retained it after his death in November, 1815. Her husband, who died in July, 1815, was the son of Whitehead Hicks, the last Mayor of New York before the Revolution. He held office from 1766 to 1776, and in 1754 was one of the organizers of the Society Library. Mrs. Hicks was the daughter of "old Thomas Buchanan," one of the richest and most influential of New York merchants before and after the Revolution. He was one of the founders of the Chamber of Commerce and one of the committee that waited upon Lieutenant-Governor Colden to solicit the grant of a charter for the organization. To him was consigned the tea ship that the citizens of New York sent back to London with its cargo in 1774.



G. H. C. BROWN

Fifth Avenue, in 1858, looking south from 31st Street.

Marble Collegiate Church, still standing; showing stoops that were attached to almost every house on the avenue. About 1903 these were removed by the city to widen the street

In 1775 he was one of the Committee of One Hundred appointed to take control of the city. He was a governor of the Hospital in 1792, and was one of the first directors of the United States Bank in New York. His country estate was on the East River near Fifty-sixth street. During the Revolution it was owned by the Hurst family and was the headquarters of Earl Percy when Lord Howe was occupying the nearby Beekman mansion at the time Nathan Hale was executed. Mrs. Hicks' sister Almy married Peter P. Goelet and her sister Margaret married Robert R. Goelet. Another sister, Eliza, was the wife of Samuel Gilford, who, as we have seen, came to Bond street in the late '40's. Mrs. Hicks' name disappears from the directory in 1845, but her son-in-law, Henry R. Winthrop, who had made his home with her since 1839, retained the house until 1856, when he went to Fifth avenue. In 1851 her son Albert Hicks also was living in the Bond street house.

No. 26 Bond street was the residence of Benjamin De Forest and his nephew Alfred De Forest, merchants, in business at 185 South street under the firm name of Benjamin De Forest and Company. Benjamin De Forest was of Connecticut birth and a shoemaker by trade, but coming to New York he opened a store at 31 Peck slip about 1803 or 1804. A few years later he formed a partnership with Gershom Smith, under the firm name of De Forest and Smith. In 1811 he brought his nephew Alfred down from Connecticut and took him into partnership. At that time they lived together at 20 Beekman street, opposite old St. George's Church. In 1826 they went to No. 27 Bond street, but about 1831 they moved across the street to No. 26. Benjamin De Forest married Mary Burlock, "the beautiful daughter of Thomas Burlock." Her brother Henry was a man of large wealth, which, upon his death went to Mrs. De Forest. Alfred De Forest married the only daughter of Augustus Wright, who left her a considerable fortune. Upon her death the fortune went to her husband, and when he died, about 1847, it came into the possession of Benjamin De Forest. Having no sons, and desiring to perpetuate his business under the family name, he took

George B. De Forest into the firm of B. De Forest and Company in 1842 or 1843. Benjamin De Forest had two daughters, one of whom married the new partner. The old gentleman died about 1855, worth, it is said, a million and a half, and after his death the business was carried on for a few years by George B. De Forest. The latter had been in the dry goods business at 86 Cedar street before entering the firm of his future wife's father, and prior to 1848 lived at 30 Great Jones street, but about the year mentioned he made his home at 26 Bond street where he remained for a few years, moving then to 66 East Twenty-first street, the fifth house east of Fourth Avenue.

As we have seen, the first resident at No. 27 Bond street was Benjamin De Forest. After he left, the house was taken by one of New York's best known citizens, William C. H. Waddell, usually called Coventry Waddell. He was a descendant of Captain John Waddell, distinguished among England's great sea-fighters, who came to New York in 1736. Captain Waddell was one of the first subscribers to the Society Library, and after his death his widow became one of the trustees. He was also one of the founders of the Masonic fraternity in New York, and of the St. Andrew's Society. It is said that the present Dover street took its name from a ship called the *Dover* that he built on the East River near that locality. William Coventry Henry Waddell was a great-grandson of the old Captain, and a grandson of Mrs. Mary Daubigny, who conducted a famous boarding house in Wall Street. When New York was the capitol of the United States seven members of the first congress were among her boarders. Coventry Waddell, a lawyer by profession, was an active supporter of General Jackson and when the latter became President was made financial agent of the State Department at Washington and also given charge of the Secret Service funds, for which he accounted to the President alone. In 1831 he returned to New York as United States marshal, a highly lucrative appointment which he received direct from General Jackson and held for a number of years. In 1842 he was made General Assignee in Bankruptcy

for New York under the bankruptcy act passed by congress in that year. His brother Frank Waddell was as popular as any man in New York in his time. Of him Haswell, in his *Reminiscences*, says: "Francis L. Waddell, brother of William C. H. Waddell, and known as "Frank," was a widely known character; he married a daughter of the late Thomas H. Smith, who had been the leading tea importer of the United States, and in this year (1847) visiting Washington we renewed what had been a school-boy acquaintance. There was a *sui-generis* in his manner, and piquancy in his conversation, which added to humor and wit, rendered him very agreeable company; so much so that, at the United States Hotel at Saratoga, he was a welcome guest of the proprietor, who held that he gained more by his company than the cost of it. He not only wrote good poetry, but his *Salus populi suprema lex*, as an introduction to his eulogy on Dr. Horne, will never be forgotten by those who heard it."

About 1845 Coventry Waddell built the famous Waddell mansion, on the west side of Fifth Avenue between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, in which occurred a succession of brilliant entertainments. At a fancy dress ball given by Mrs. Waddell (who was a daughter of Jonathan Southwick of New York) James W. Gerard wore the first police uniform seen in this country. The Waddell mansion had a short life, for "upon its site" says Mrs. Lamb, "was erected the massive sanctuary of the old Brick Church organization." The church, which still stands, was dedicated about 1857, not more than twelve years after the Waddells' "Gothic villa" was completed.

After the Waddells left Bond street, No. 27 was occupied in the late '40's by Effingham Cock and William E. Cock, of the dry goods firm of E. & W. Cock and Company, 33 Liberty street.

No. 28 Bond street had no building on it as late as 1851. When the dwelling house now standing in the site was erected, and who lived in it, have not been ascertained.

No. 29 Bond street was occupied for two or three

years by Samuel Cowdry, a distinguished lawyer, who moved from 27 Cherry street about 1828. He was assistant alderman from the fourth ward in 1822 and two years later was elected alderman. Mrs. Cowdrey was president of the Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females. In 1831 No. 29 became the home of Mrs. Maria Kane Hone. She was the widow of John Hone, Jr., son of John Hone, Sr., the elder brother of Mayor Philip Hone. In 1838 Mrs. Hone went to 67 Carmine street. A year or two later she became the wife of Frederick De Peyster, the eminent lawyer, who lived for many years in University place. Following Mrs. Hone No. 29 was taken by John Warren, a broker of 46 Wall Street, who was a son of John G. Warren, one of the founders of the Stock Exchange a hundred years ago. Before he moved to Bond street John Warren resided at 52 Franklin street. His wife was a daughter of Robert Kearny, a cousin of John W. Kearney, the old merchant, and one of his sisters married a son of John W. Kearney. Her husband was a first cousin of Gen. Phil Kearny, who was killed at Chantilly in 1862. In 1847 John Warren moved from No. 29 to No. 41, where he died about 1878, having resided in Bond street for forty years. His son James Kearny Warren was his partner in the firm of John Warren and Son, for many years one of the strongest in Wall Street.

After John Warren left No. 29 the house was taken by Dr. Jonathan Ware, a dentist.

No. 30 Bond street seems to have been occupied first by Thatcher T. Payne, a lawyer, of 19 Nassau street, who came to Bond street from 67 Varick street in 1833. The Varick street house was once the residence of William Cullen Bryant. In 1840 Thatcher T. Payne was living at 25 Broadway, and a year later No. 30 Bond street was occupied by James Foster. In 1843 and 1844 it was also the residence of James Foster, Jr. In 1845 the latter was living at No. 40. The former's name is not in the directory after 1844. The house was next the residence of George Bradshaw, a lawyer, who about 1847 moved from 11 Park place. This latter house was for a number of years the home of Churchill C. Cam-



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Broadway at Liberty Street, prior to the erection of the Singer Tower and City Investing Building.

breling, for eighteen years one of the Congressmen from New York City. In the '50's No. 30 was occupied by Dr. S. W. Parmly, a dentist.

No. 31 Bond street was in 1827 and 1828 the home of Timothy Woodruff, a builder, who in 1826 lived at 20 First avenue and in 1829 at 29 First street. Who occupied it from 1829 to 1830 has not been ascertained, but in the directory of the latter year, and down to 1841, it is given as the residence of Mary Sutherland, widow of Dr. Talmadge Sutherland, a physician, who in 1837 resided at 10 Park place. In 1840 it was the residence of William Waring, who remained there until the late '40's. In 1851 it was occupied by Dr. John Lovejoy, a dentist. A few years later the house suddenly became famous as the scene of one of the most celebrated crimes of the nineteenth century—the murder of Dr. Harvey Burdell,—a crime that in point of sensational character and extent of interest excited in the community and throughout the country is not often paralleled. Dr. Burdell is described as “a fine looking man of forty-six, well proportioned, and of singularly youthful appearance.” He possessed a high temper and seems to have quarrelled, at one time or another, with about every one with whom he came in close contact. His exceptional skill was recognized in the profession to which he belonged, and he was a member of the leading medical societies of the city. He was also the author of several authoritative works on subjects pertaining to dentistry. He graduated from the Pennsylvania Medical College, at Philadelphia, and not long afterward went into partnership with his older brother, Dr. John Burdell, who was also a dentist. Their office was in a building that formerly stood on the corner of Chambers street and Broadway, south of old Washington Hall. After a few years they separated as a result of a rather acrimonious dispute, apparently over money matters, for the younger brother was grasping as well as hot tempered. Dr. Harvey Burdell then moved to 310 Broadway, near Duane street. This is believed to have been the northermost of the row of three-story houses shown in the view of Masonic Hall (which was Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway) in Valen-

tine's Manual for 1855, page 296. Dr. Burdell was there for only a short time, moving about 1841 to 362 Broadway, on the southeast corner of Franklin street. This house had been the residence of John S. Crary, and in appearance was much the same as the home of his brother and partner, Peter Crary, at 361 Broadway, across the street, the second house below Franklin street. Dr. Burdell remained at 362 Broadway till 1852, when he bought No. 31 Bond street. A year or two later he employed a Mrs. Emma Augusta Cunningham as his housekeeper, his wife having divorced him some time before. Mrs. Cunningham was the widow of a once wealthy distiller, of Brooklyn. He was found dead in his chair one day, and she collected his life insurance, amounting to \$10,000. She had two adult daughters, Margaret Augusta and Helen, and a son named George W. who at the time of the murder of Dr. Burdell seems to have been about eleven or twelve years old. Mrs. Cunningham and Dr. Burdell soon quarrelled and she was displaced, but in 1855 she came back. In May, 1856, Dr. Burdell leased his house to her. For several years it had been a boarding house, and she continued it as such. Dr. Burdell occupied all of the floor above the parlors except the hall-bedroom, his office being the rear room and his bedroom the front room, but he took his meals at the Metropolitan Hotel, on the east side of Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets. It was said that "however prepossessing Mrs. Cunningham may have been when younger she is not at this time an extraordinarily attractive woman." Among her lodgers was a man named Eckel, whose character may be judged from the fact that he ended his days in prison. At the time of his death Dr. Burdell was the owner of No. 2 as well as No. 31 Bond street. He also owned real estate in Shrewsbury, New Jersey, and in Herkimer County, New York, and was a stockholder and a director of one of the banks in this city. In all his fortune amounted to about \$100,000.

On the morning of Saturday, January 31, 1857, at about eight o'clock, John J. Burchell, a youth employed by Dr. Burdell to take care of his office, came to perform



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Fifth Avenue at 54th Street—the old grounds of St. Luke's Hospital — 1890.

his customary duties, and found Dr. Burdell dead on the floor. "Around him was a sea of blood." Blood was found on the floor and walls of the hall outside, and a later search discovered a bloodstained sheet and night-shirt in a storeroom in the garret. The victim's face was black, and his tongue protruded from his mouth. The boy gave the alarm and Dr. Francis, who lived, as we have seen, at No. 1 Bond street, was called. Upon examining the body he announced that Dr. Burdell had been strangled by a cord or other ligature, and that there were fifteen "deeply incised wounds" in his body. The heart was pierced in two places, both lungs were penetrated, and the carotoid artery and the jugular vein were both severed.

At the inquest, which followed immediately and continued for two weeks amidst tremendous excitement, Mrs. Cunningham stated on the witness stand that she had been married to Dr. Burdell on October 25, 1856, and produced a marriage certificate to that effect, signed by Rev. Uriah Marvin, one of the ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church in Bleecker street, corner of Amos (now West Tenth) street. The Rev. Mr. Marvin was called as a witness, and at once recollected the marriage, but was unable to identify either Dr. Burdell, whose corpse he viewed, or Mrs. Cunningham, who was brought before him. He did however, identify her daughter Augusta as one of the witnesses, the other being a servant girl in his own household. He further stated that as the party left the house the supposed Mrs. Burdell requested that no publication be made of the marriage. From other witnesses (of whom a large number were called) it was developed that Dr. Burdell had been in fear of assassination, and that Mrs. Cunningham had been heard to remark that "she had a halter around his (Dr. Burdell's) neck and he had to do what she wanted him to." The testimony of some of the witnesses, including servants and former lodgers, was sensational in the extreme, and exposed, to a considerable degree at least, the relations that had existed in the house for some time before the tragedy.

The coroner's jury brought in a verdict to the effect

that Mrs. Cunningham and the boarder Eckel knew more about the matter than they had disclosed. They were promptly indicted and tried for the crime, but although an adequate motive seems to have been abundantly proven there was no other evidence, direct or circumstantial, in any way justifying a conviction. In fact Mrs. Cunningham had an *alibi*, her daughters testifying that they both slept with her on the night of the murder! The verdict in each case was "not guilty."

Of the subsequent developments of the affair Haswell gives the following succinct and comprehensive account:

"If Mrs. Cunningham could prove marriage with the doctor she would be entitled to a wife's share of his estate, and if she bore a child to him she would obtain the entire control and enjoyment of its revenue. To attain this desirable end, it was indispensable that a child should be procured, and the woman forthwith commenced to exhibit the appearance consonant with her purpose, and at the assigned time a new-born infant was received from Bellevue Hospital, which she had obtained through the aid of an attendant physician. But he, while consenting to aid her in her scheme, disclosed the plan to the District Attorney, A. Oakey Hall, who, when her claim in behalf of the child was presented, exposed the fraud, and she and her daughters left the city.

"I was present at the examination of one of the daughters before the coroner, and I conceived a very decided opinion of the case, which, so far as the Coroner was concerned, was universally held to have been so very ill conducted that a presentation was made to the Governor, asking for the removal of such an incompetent official."

Mrs. Cunningham subsequently returned to New York under the name of Mrs. Emma Williams, and died here in 1887.

The first resident of No. 32 Bond street was Thomas Lord, merchant, of 44 Exchange place, who moved from his former residence, 521 Broadway, in 1832. In 1822 and for a number of years afterward he was head of the firm of Lord and Lees, his partners being Benjamin F. and Allen C. Lee. He was a director in the Farmers'



· Madison Avenue, south from 26th Street—1877.

Jockey Club, now the home of the Manhattan Club. Dr. Parkhurst's church then at southeast corner 24th Street. Interesting view of a section now wholly changed.

Insurance and Loan Company and president of the Columbia Marine Insurance Company. In 1840 he went to 92 University place, and the Bond street house was taken by Samuel Ward III. He was the only son of Samuel Ward the banker and was five years older than his sister Julia. As a boy his good looks, bright wit, high spirits and chivalric qualities won him the adoring worship of his little sisters, and their admiration never waned. In 1838 he married William B. Astor's daughter Emily, who died three years later. One of their grandsons is John Armstrong Chaloner of Virginia, formerly John Armstrong Chanler of New York. In 1843 he married Medora Grymes, daughter of John R. Grymes, and in 1848 he moved to California. In the early '60's he took up his residence in Washington, where he remained for many years. Throughout his entire life he manifested the qualities that made him so popular as a boy and in consequence was a leader and a favorite in every social circle of which he was a member. Famous as a "*bon vivant* and *raconteur*," he also had some claims to literary distinction, for he was the author of a volume of poems good enough to be admired by his intimate friend and candid critic, Fitz-Greene Halleck. His last years were spent in Europe, where he died in 1884 at the age of seventy.

After Sam Ward left Bond street No. 32 became the residence of Joseph G. Cogswell. To Dr. Cogswell New York owes much. It was his influence, no less than that of Irving and Halleck, that induced his friend John Jacob Astor to found the Astor Library. He was also the first superintendent of the institution, and to him was committed the labor and responsibility of selecting and purchasing the books which were to form the foundation of the Library's usefulness. No man then living was so well fitted to select the books for a new American Library, and, judging from his success, there were few that could have so ably transacted the mere business of making the purchases; for to the knowledge and breadth of view that enabled him to choose the books most valuable to the prospective users of the library, he added a business shrewdness and insight that enabled him to

buy the books he wanted at prices that were in nearly every instance below the market. The result was that when the Astor Library opened its doors in 1853 it was, almost without question, the most useful public library in America,—a distinction that the New York Public Library still holds. Moreover, within thirty years after the Astor Library was opened the books that Dr. Cogswell bought for it could have been sold for ten times what he paid for them, an amount which was in round numbers \$100,000.

Dr. Cogswell was not only superintendent of the Library but also a member of its Board of Trustees from the beginning until his removal to Cambridge in 1865. His associates on the first Board were the Mayor of the City, and the Chancellor of the State, *ex officio*; Washington Irving, William B. Astor, Daniel Lord, Jr., James G. King, Fitz-Greene Halleck, Henry Brevoort, Jr., Samuel R. Ruggles, Samuel Ward III., and Charles Astor Bristed.

As the books for the new library began to arrive before the building in Lafayette place was ready to receive them they were stored in Dr. Cogswell's house, and by the time the building was completed No. 32 Bond street was packed with books from basement to garret.

The first resident of No. 33 Bond street was one of New York's famous old merchants, Benjamin F. Lee, who came from 61 Murray street in 1831. As we have seen, he was at one time a partner of Thomas Lord of No. 32 Bond street, in the firm of Lord and Lees, but in 1831 his partner was Paul Babcock, the firm name being Lee & Babcock. Their place of business was at 50 Exchange place. The fire of 1835 destroyed this building, but Lee and Babcock had moved to 54 Williams street the year before. Benjamin F. Lee's wife was the celebrated beauty Jane Lawrence, daughter of John Lawrence. She was the subject of the painting known as "The White Plume," by Charles Cromwell Ingham, one of the founders of the National Academy of Design. Benjamin F. Lee was one of the pioneers in the manufacture of vulcanized rubber under the Goodyear patents and made a fortune in that business. He lived in Bond



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Fifth Avenue, 1894, north from the Union League Club, prior to the advent of the present business buildings.

street only two years, moving in 1833 to 4 Lafayette place.

No. 33 was next taken by Mrs. Amelia Staples, widow of John Staples. In 1832 she was living in Eighth avenue near Sixteenth street. William J. Staples, apparently her son, and his partner William M. Clarke in the firm of Staples and Clarke, merchants, of 12 Exchange place, lived with her. Her name is not found in the directories after 1852.

The first occupant of No. 34 Bond street seems to have been Richard T. Auchmuty, who came from 16 Leroy place about 1834. His son, also named Richard T., born in 1833, was the founder of the New York Trade Schools. From 1837 to 1843 No. 34 was the residence of James Boyd, a merchant, of 21 South street. In 1836 he lived at 70 Greenwich street. In 1844 No. 34 Bond street was taken by George W. Bruen, a prominent figure in the business and financial circles of New York, who began business with his brother Herman in 1822 under the firm name of G. W. & H. Bruen. He was also active in politics, and was a member of the Corporation from 1832 to 1837. In 1839 he was a member of the Assembly. George W. Bruen's wife was a daughter of Thomas H. Smith. Frank Waddell, the brother of Coventry Waddell, who lived, as we have seen, at 27 Bond street, eloped with another daughter. Matthias Bruen, the father of the Bruen brothers, was the bookkeeper of Thomas H. Smith & Son. This firm did the largest tea importing business in the country, and when it went into bankruptcy in 1828 it owed the United States more than \$3,000,000 in unpaid duties on teas; for strange as it may seem now, the government in those early days gave six, twelve, and eighteen months credit on import duties! "Old Matt" Bruen was assignee of the bankrupt's assets, and it was popularly supposed that in the compromise with the Treasury Department he made about \$2,000,000 for himself. Walter Barrett says of the affair: "It never did old Thomas Smith any good. He died. The three children he left behind, his son Thomas, and his sons-in-law George W. Bruen and Frank Waddell, about once in three years, would make

By the Honourable
CADWALLADER COLDEN, Esq;
*His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of
the Province of New-York, and the Territories depending
thereon in America.*

HAVING received Information that the Enlistment of Volunteers to serve in the Forces in the Pay of this Colony, has been greatly discouraged, from an Apprehension that they may be compelled to enter in the King's Regular Forces, and that such of them as are already or may hereafter be embarked, are to proceed on some Service from whence they will not speedily return. In order to remove such Prejudices, and the Obstruction that might arise thereby to the King's Service; You are to make known to the Volunteers already enlisted, and to all Persons whom you shall endeavour to enlist in the Pay of this Province, that His Excellency Sir JEFFERY AMHERST, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces, hath assured me the Provincial Troops of this Colony shall not by any Means be compelled to enlist in the Regular Service. That those who embark, amounting to Five Hundred and Fifty Three, shall, as soon as the Service they are destin'd for is effected, which cannot be of long Duration, immediately return to *New-York*: That the Remainder of the Troops of this Province are ordered to *Albany*, and from thence to *Ojéwee*, where they will be employed as last Year, unless other Services shall call them from thence: And that when the Campaign is over they will of Course be sent back to their Homes. You are also to notify, That the Troops who embark will receive an additional Bounty of *forty shillings* allowed by the Province, as a farther Encouragement to induce them to go on that Service with Chearfulness and Alacrity.

GIVEN under my Hand at Fort-George, in New-York, the Twenty-first
Day of May, 1762.

Cadwallader Colden

To Colonel Michael Thodey,
Commanding Officer, and to
all Officers authorized to
enlist Volunteers to serve in
the Forces in the Pay of the
Colony of New-York. }

Troubles of Enlistment in the Olden Days do not differ much
from those of the present.



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Broadway at 19th Street—1888.

The original Peter Goelet residence and farmyard, which nearly everyone will remember, as it stood at this busy corner until lately.

From Mr. Robert Goelet's collection.

a joint, and sometimes an individual descent upon old Matt. Bruen, and scare him into making a forced payment of \$100,000 to each. When this was done, a hollow peace would be patched up between the belligerents, until Waddell or his relatives needed more money. Evidently old Mr. Bruen felt that he was in their power, or he would not have disgorge so easily." It is safe to say that there is considerable exaggeration in the above account. In another place Barrett says, on the authority of Dr. Carnochan, Minthorne Tompkins, and others, that in this way Matthias Bruen was made to "shell out over four hundred thousand dollars at different periods" in twenty-five years.

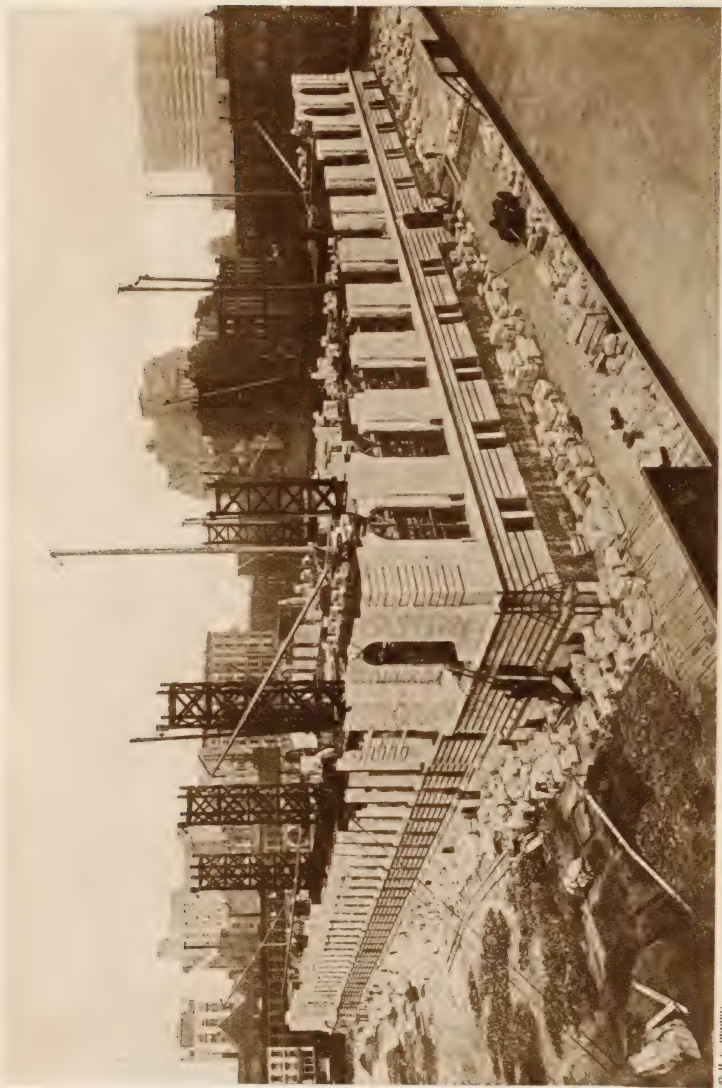
George W. Bruen was a director in various financial institutions, among them the old Dry Dock Bank and the Neptune Insurance Company, and was also a trustee of New York University. He lived in Bond street but three years, moving to 152 Second avenue about 1846. No. 34 Bond street was then taken by another merchant, Robert McCoskry, who was one of the directors of the Chemical Bank, then at 216 Broadway, near Fulton street. In 1845 he resided at 86 Liberty street. His place of business was at 98 Maiden Lane. In 1849 he moved to 39 Bond street, where he remained till about 1860. When he went to the latter house Mrs. Mary A. Gustine, widow of John Gustine, took up her residence at No. 34. In the early '50's it was the town house of Charles P. Leverich, who was connected with the Bank of New York, and was its president from 1863 to 1876.

The first occupant of No. 35 Bond street was George Sharp, a merchant of 186 Pearl street, who moved from 474 Broadway in 1827. In 1832 he went to 119 Spring street. Who lived at No. 35 Bond street for the five years succeeding has not been ascertained but in 1838 it was the residence of Michael Van Beuren, who in 1837 was at 303 Greenwich street. In 1840 he moved to 21 West Fourteenth street, where a few years later he built the imposing mansion still to be seen on that site, but now dilapidated and forlorn. This house is one of the last reminders of the social eminence of Fourteenth street. It has been shorn of its stoop, and its extensive grounds,

stretching nearly two hundred feet toward the west, are neglected and overgrown with weeds where once a green lawn and well kept flower beds invited the eye.

The next occupant of No. 35 Bond street was William I. Robinson, a broker, of No. 50 Wall street, who resided in the house for about three years. In 1839 his home was at 634 Broadway. After his departure the house was occupied for a year by Isabella Arcularius. In 1844, and for eleven years following, it was occupied by Amos Johnson, a dentist, who in 1842 and 1843 was at No. 49 Bond street. In 1856 Dr. Johnson went to 73 East Twelfth street,—109 according to the present numbering.

From 1834 to 1839 inclusive No. 36 Bond street was the home of Samuel B. Ruggles, one of New York's most prominent and public spirited citizens. He was a lawyer of marked ability, and was identified with numerous public and private corporations. He was a director of the New York & Harlem Railroad, the Erie Railroad, the Equitable Insurance Company, and the Bank of Commerce, of which latter he was one of the founders. He was also a trustee of Columbia College, and, as we have already seen, one of the first trustees of the Astor Library. For many years he was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and served on the executive committee. He established Gramercy Park, gave it its name, and gave the land in perpetuity to the use of the surrounding residents, as recorded by an inscription cut in a stone in the sidewalk in front of the west gate of the park. In 1834 he leased a tract of land on the east side of what is now Union Square, and built several blocks of brick houses, of which a few are still standing. Some of these were small and stood back from the street, serving later as extensions of the larger houses erected in front. The Erie Canal early became the subject of his zealous interest. In 1838, as chairman of the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means he presented a "Report upon the Finances and Internal Improvements of the State of New York," which for many years shaped the policy of the state in its commercial development. He foresaw, as did few others, the necessity for early enlargement of the canal, and in the report referred to



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Fifth Avenue—The Public Library in course of construction.
Looking north and east to the Manhattan Hotel—and the Belmont in course of building.

urged the immediate borrowing of money for the purpose. This proposal met strong opposition and was not adopted, but its wisdom became apparent in later years. He was one of the Canal commissioners from 1840 to 1842 inclusive, and again in 1858. In 1839 he left Bond street and made his home at 24 Union place, in one of the houses he had built six years before. Here he resided until his death forty-one years later, at the age of eighty-one. Mrs. Ruggles was the only daughter of John Rathbone, one of New York's prosperous old merchants, who came to the city shortly after the Revolution.

Following Samuel B. Ruggles, No. 36 Bond street was taken by Abraham Schermerhorn, merchant, who in 1839, and as early as 1826, lived at No. 1 Greenwich street. For some years before 1826 he had resided in the house built by John W. Kearny about 1800, and still standing, at No. 2 Greenwich street. Abraham Schermerhorn and his older brother Peter were partners of their father "old Peter Schermerhorn" in the firm of P. Schermerhorn and Sons during the first quarter of the last century; and at the same time, and for many years after the death of their father, about 1825, they were in partnership in another firm under the name of P. & A. Schermerhorn, later Schermerhorn, Willis and Company. Abraham Schermerhorn's wife was Helen White, daughter of Henry White, who owned the old house at 9 and 11 Broadway, later known as Atlantic Garden. That house was also his residence for several years, and his widow was living there as late as 1812. Abraham's Schermerhorn's daughter Helen married John T. Irving, and another daughter, Caroline, was the famous Mrs. William Astor, who died in 1908, the "leader of New York society." She was the mother of Col. John Jacob Astor, who perished in the *Titanic*. Abraham Schermerhorn died about 1850, and shortly afterward his widow moved to 21 East Twenty-second street.

No resident of No. 37 Bond street before 1834 has been ascertained. In that year it was occupied by James Hagarty, a merchant of 16 Broad street. A few years later it was the residence of William Austin, a produce broker of 71 Wall street. In 1840 Mrs. Hannah Daley

opened a boarding house at No. 37. In 1846 the house was taken by Gilbert Davis, a wine dealer at 53 William street, and was occupied by him as late as 1870.

The first occupant of No. 38 Bond street was Eli Hart, of Eli Hart & Company, merchants, who moved from 44 Cortlandt street in 1833. In the late '30's the "high cost of living" became a subject of more than idle interest, culminating in the unprecedented hard times of 1837. In that year, when banks were suspending payment of their notes and business houses were failing on all sides, flour sold for \$15 per barrel and wheat, imported from abroad, brought \$2.25 per bushel in New York. Meats and other foodstuffs were correspondingly high. On February 12, 1837, an excited crowd of five thousand persons assembled in the park and were harangued by agitators until they were ready for any violence. One of the speakers shouted "Eli Hart's got fifty thousand barrels of flour in his store. Offer him eight dollars a barrel for it and if he won't take it, why—" here he paused significantly. The mob took the hint and in a few minutes was storming Eli Hart & Company's store, in Washington Street, near Dey. In spite of the efforts of Mayor Lawrence, High Constable Hays, and a large force of police, the rioters broke into the store and threw out wheat and flour until, as an eye witness described it "the street was knee-deep in flour and wheat." Some forty of the mob were arrested but only a few were convicted. All the ringleaders escaped.

After Eli Hart's death, which occurred about 1845, his widow continued to reside at No. 38, and was living there as late as 1864.

The first occupant of No. 39 Bond street was Judge William Kent, who went there from St. Mark's place about 1834. In 1836 he moved to No. 5 Bond street, and No. 39 was taken by Samuel Foster, Jr., a merchant of 146 Pearl street, who in 1835 lived at 49 Walker street. In 1841 he moved to Fourth street, near Lafayette place, and the house he vacated in Bond street was taken a few years later by Robert Kermit, merchant, of 74 South street. He was a merchant of the old school, and also owned a line of Liverpool packets. He was a member



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Fourteenth Street, West from Broadway—1888.

of the Chamber of Commerce and served for a number of years on its Arbitration Committee, a fact that gives ample evidence of his integrity and sound judgment. In 1847 he moved to 48 East Fourteenth street. The next occupant was Robert McCoskry who, as we have seen had previously lived at No. 34. He continued at No. 39 until 1867.

There seems to have been no building at No. 40 Bond street until after 1840. In 1845 there was a house there, occupied by James Foster, Jr., who had been living at No. 30 since 1841. He retained No. 40 until 1854.

No. 41 Bond street became the home of Benjamin F. Dawson in 1833. He died shortly after, as in 1834 we find the house under the name of Elizabeth Dawson, widow of Benjamin F. She kept a school of some sort there, but not long, for in 1836 the house was taken by a more distinguished resident, George S. Robbins, one of the old town's richest and best known merchants. His store was at 148 Pearl street. In 1835 he lived at 34 Vesey street. He started a dry goods store in 1822 at 211 Pearl street, but moved to 148 the next year, where he lost heavily in the great fire of 1835. After the fire he rebuilt on the same site but in 1838 went to Water street, and a year or two later to 54 William street, where Niblo, of Niblo's "Garden," had kept the "Bank Coffee House" twelve or thirteen years before. At this location he eventually changed his business from dry goods to banking, under the firm name of George S. Robbins and Son. The son was George A. George S. Robbins was for many years a trustee of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and a director of the Bank of New York, the Erie Railroad, the Eagle Fire Insurance Company, the Washington Insurance Company and the American Life Insurance Company. He was also one of the founders of the Mercantile Library. Mrs. Robbins was a "directress" of the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum.

In 1839 George S. Robbins moved to Seventh street near Avenue A, and No. 41 Bond street was taken by Maria Ludlow, widow of Gulian Ludlow. She had formerly lived at 58 Varick street, on the southeast corner of Laight street. Gulian Ludlow was a son of Col. Gabriel

Ludlow, a loyalist, whose estate at Hyde Park was confiscated after the Revolution. His wife, the mother of Gulian Ludlow, was Ann, sister of Gulian Verplanck, once president of the Bank of New York, and of Daniel Crommelin Verplanck, father of Gulian C. Verplanck. Gulian Ludlow was a merchant, and was a partner of his uncle Daniel Ludlow under the firm name of Daniel Ludlow and Company. Daniel Ludlow was the first president of the Manhattan Company. For a number of years before his death, which occurred about 1830, Gulian Ludlow lived at 62 Varick street. His widow remained there for a time, then moved to No. 58 Varick street, whence she went to No. 41 Bond street. Mrs. Ludlow remained at No. 41 about eight years. In 1847 she was living in Fifth avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. The old country house of the Ludlow's is still standing in the Bronx, south of Classon's Point Road, a short distance east of Westchester avenue. The famous Ludlow mansion at No. 9 State street, so long the home of General Jacob Morton, was built by Carey Ludlow, one of the twelve children of William Ludlow. The latter was an uncle of Gulian Ludlow's father.

When Mrs. Ludlow moved to Fifth avenue she was succeeded at No. 41 Bond street by John Warren, who, as we have seen, had been living at No. 29 Bond street, in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Maria Hone.

The first resident of No. 42 Bond street seems to have been John P. Stagg, who is found there in 1843. The year before he was living at 97 Spring street. John P. Stagg and Company were merchants, at 179 Pearl street. In 1848 or 1849 he moved to Astoria, and No. 42 was taken by Joseph Foulke, Jr, who in 1848 lived at 497 Broadway. He was also a merchant, his place of business being 48 South street. In 1857 he lived at 14 West Twenty-third street.

No. 43 was first occupied by John Griswold, an old South street merchant, who had lived at No. 11 Bond street in 1827 and 1828. Before that he resided at 520 Broadway, a few doors below Spring street. In 1829, 1830 and 1831 his residence was 665 Broadway, one of the famous "marble houses" next to the plot on which

the Broadway Central Hotel was subsequently built. These houses, demolished only a few years ago, are said to have been the first built with marble fronts in the city and were looked upon as a novel curiosity. The date of their erection is usually given as 1825, but they must have been built several years earlier, for a marble-front house could hardly have been a novelty in New York in 1825. There were several such houses in Bond street, built before 1825, among them No. 14, occupied by John J. Morgan as early as 1823, and No. 22 (still standing) built by Jonas Minturn in the latter part of 1820 or first part of 1821.

John Griswold came to New York in 1812, and opened his first store at 68 South street, moving later to 69, on the south corner of Pine street, and still later to 70, on the opposite corner. Shortly before or after the end of the second war with Great Britain he took his brother, Charles C. Griswold, into partnership. In 1823 or thereabouts John Griswold started the first line of packets to London. His ships were the *Sovereign*, *Cambria*, *President* and *Hudson*. He lived at No. 43 Bond street from 1832 to 1841, moving then to 20 Union square. During the last three years of his occupancy of the Bond street house it was also the home of John Treat Irving, the son of Washington Irving's brother, Judge John T. Irving, who was the first chief judge of the court of common pleas. John T. Irving, Jr., was a successful lawyer, and under the pen name of "John Quod" wrote two novels that were published serially in the *Knickerbocker Magazine*. His wife was Helen Schermerhorn, daughter of Abraham Schermerhorn, who lived at No. 36 Bond street. When the Griswolds left, John T. Irving went to 5 Washington place. About 1861 he returned to Bond street and took his father-in-law's old house, where he remained until 1877. In 1878 he was living at 121 East Thirty-seventh street. John T. Irving's mother was Abby Furman, whose father, Gabriel Furman, was one of New York's most eminent citizens in the latter part of the eighteenth century and early part of the nineteenth.

At No. 44 Bond street there was no house until after

1840. Its first occupant was John H. L. McCracken, who as we have seen, had previously lived at No. 1. In 1846 No. 44 was taken by Sidney Brooks, a merchant of 21 Broad street, whose home before that year was at 57 Walker street. He was living at No. 44 as late as 1857, and was one of the witnesses at the inquest in the Burdell murder, testifying that he had heard cries of "murder" in the night but thought they came from a crowd of roisterers in the Bowery nearby.

No. 45 Bond street was built before 1835. It was occupied in 1834 by William Osborn, a Wall Street broker, who for the three or four years preceding lived at No. 51. In 1830 his residence was 23 Rutgers street. From 1837 to 1844 No. 45 was occupied by John Hodges Graham, of the United States Navy. He was a lieutenant at this period. During the Civil War he was a captain, and at the time of his death in 1878 was a commodore on the retired list. During part of Lieutenant Graham's tenancy Dr. Philip E. and Dr. John L. Milledoler also lived at No. 45. In 1846 it was taken by M. Franklin Merrit, a merchant, of 58 South street.

In 1834 and 1835 No. 46 Bond street was the residence of Samuel Glover, a lawyer, of 42 Wall street. In 1833 he lived at 350 Broadway, on the northeast corner of Leonard street, in the house that was for several years the home of Thomas Apthorpe Cooper, the actor. This house and the one next door, No. 352, in which Stephen Price, the manager of the Park Theatre, lived, were later extensively remodeled and converted into the Carlton Hotel. In 1836 Samuel Glover moved to 84 White street and the house he vacated in Bond street was taken by Arthur Bronson, who the year before was living at 97 East Broadway. He resided at No. 46 Bond street as late as 1851.

No. 47 Bond street was occupied first by David W. C. Olyphant, one of New York's most prosperous and respected merchants. He came in 1831 from 38 Lispenard street. One of his near neighbors in the latter street was Jacob Hays, the High Constable. In 1839 David W. C. Olyphant moved to Twentieth street, and No. 47 was taken by Dr. Joseph Smith Dodge, a dentist, who in



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Wall Street, from Broad Street to Broadway—showing the first of the two Gillenden buildings.
The appearance of this famous corner on a Sunday morning—about 1890.

that year announced his removal "from 49 Bowery, opposite the Theatre." About 1845 he went to No. 13 Bond street, as we have already seen. Two or three years later No. 47 was the residence of John I. Earle, whose widow conducted a boarding house there in the early fifties.

The first resident of No. 48 Bond street was Charles Brugiere, a Frenchman, and one of the refugees from St. Domingo after the massacre. In the same party, which landed and settled at Philadelphia, then the chief commercial city of America, were Antony Teisseire and his sister, Mademoiselle Teisseire. Shortly after, about 1801, Charles Brugiere married the sister, and entered into business partnership with the brother under the firm name of Brugiere and Teisseire. The firm was successful from the start and in a few years did the largest importing dry goods business in the country. In 1823 the head of the firm came to New York and opened a branch house at 55 Greenwich street. It was not long before the branch was doing more business than the Philadelphia establishment.

The Brugieres speedily acquired a prominent position in New York society, and the dinners and balls that they gave were famous. One of Madame Brugiere's most notable receptions was given in 1825 to introduce Signorina Garcia. At this time the Brugiere residence was at 30 Broadway. In that house Madame Brugiere gave a celebrated fancy dress ball. The witty and caustic Major Mordicai M. Noah, in his comments on the ball, said one of the guests, a popular and distinguished citizen, that "he attended in the dress of a private gentleman and no one knew him in that disguise." The victim of this witticism was the editor of the leading newspaper in the city, and when, a few years later, he received for publication a brief notice of the death of Charles Brugiere's daughter, Juliette, he added to it these words: "She never caused her parents grief but when she died."

In 1833 the Brugieres moved to their new house at No. 48 Bond street, but the death of their daughter occurring there the house became so deeply associated in their minds with the sad event that shortly after, in 1836, they

Advertisement.

ON *Tuesday* the 17th of *February* 1761, there will be a grand Cock Match, on the Green near the Work-House (greatest Part of which will be converted into a Pit) between several Hundreds of plain *Liberty and Property* Cocks with their own Spurs, Combs and Gills, and some Cocks of a *French* Extraction, with gaudy Feathers, Gaffs, and Gantlets finely trimmed, that have been for some Time kept up and are highly feed, with artificial Balls compounded of Garlic, Old *Madeira* Wine, &c. The Bets will be very high; as the Battles will not be decided there, they are to adjourn to the City Hall, where the Sport will be continued for two or three Days; a Young Gentleman, but an Old Cock Fighter (who lately distinguished himself at *Stout's*) that has fought himself, as long as he thought fighting Safe, though by fighting a little longer he might have gained great Applause, and is well skilled in all the Laws, Rules and Orders of the Cock Pit, is to be mounted on the Bench, and determine all Disputes that may arise: When the Sport is over, if the Majority of the Spectators should give their Consent, he will joyn with some others, and make a complete System of Laws, relating to Cock Fighting, Horse Races, Drinking Bumpers with proper Toasts and Epithets, Concerts, Balls and Assemblies, and even Masquerades if it be thought necessary to introduce them into this Country.

Old time Cock Fight in New York, 1761.



First Trip on an Elevated Road—1867.

Talk about Orville Wright and Count Zeppelin, their accomplishments are as nothing compared to the hair-raising trip of Charles T. Harvey on the first elevated line on Greenwich Street to show the people of this town that the train would not jump the track. Thomas Grehart, one of the present officials of the Interborough, is shown to the right of the police officer. He is still in the active service of the road.

From the collection of Mr. Theo. P. Shonts.

went to 785 Broadway, on the southwest corner of Tenth street. Charles Brugiere died in 1838, and Madame Brugiere survived him only a few years.

After the Brugieres left Bond street No. 48 was taken by John Crumby, merchant, of the firm of Crumby and Draper, 29 Exchange place. In 1835 he lived at 515 Broadway. After his death which occurred about 1840, No. 48 became the residence of Captain Silas Holmes, president of The Screw Dock Company, who had lived for some time at 16 Beach street, on the northwest corner of Varick street, facing St. John's park. Silas Holmes owned a line of packets to Europe, and had himself been a sea captain in earlier years. Hence the title by which he was familiarly known. He died about 1860, in his Bond street house. In 1849, and for a year or two after, No. 48 was also the home of Samuel B. Schieffelin, of the famous wholesale drug house of Schieffelin Bros. and Company, then at 104 and 106 John street. Previously he had been living at 763 Broadway.

The first occupant of No. 49 Bond street seems to have been Mrs. Mary Titus, who moved there from 459 Broome street, between Mercer and Greene streets, in 1831. About 1837 No. 49 was taken by Elizabeth Sinclair. She came from 5 Amity (now West Third) street, and in 1840 moved to Fourth street. Following her departure No. 49 was occupied for two years by Samuel Healy, a broker, of 56 Wall street, who had formerly resided at 48 Great Jones street. In 1842 he went to 39 West Fourteenth street. No. 49 then became the home of Sarah Minturn. Previously she had resided a year or two at 36 Market street, but evidently was well satisfied with Bond street, for she remained at No. 49 until 1862.

No. 50 was the home of a famous merchant, Isaac U. Coles, who came from No. 1 State street in 1834. The State street house, which stood until a few years ago (it disappeared about 1910), was built in the eighteenth century by Isaac U. Coles' father, John B. Coles. The latter began his business career before the close of the Revolution as a clerk in the counting house of Thomas Buchanan, whose daughter, Mrs. Martha Hicks, moved to No. 25 Bond street in 1833. In 1810 he moved next

door, to No. 2 State street, giving up No. 1 to Isaac U., the second of his five sons. After the death of John B., about 1826, his fourth son, William F., took No. 2. At this time the Coles store was at No. 1 South street, but in 1832 Isaac U. opened a store of his own at 28½ Front street, and three years later retired from business. Longworth's Directory for 1836 gives his address as "50 Bond house closed." In the 1837 Directory the information is "Coles, Isaac U., supposed 50 Bond house closed." Barrett says "It was occasionally a marked house, from the fact that year after year, it was hermetically sealed. From 1836 on, a few years, I do not believe it was ever entered. It was as solemn as if a dozen murders had been committed there." Isaac U. Coles lived in Bond street until 1852. His remains lie in a vault in Trinity Cemetery.

As we have already seen, No. 51 Bond street was occupied about 1831 by William Osborn, who moved to No. 45 in 1834, and by Lieutenant Graham, of the Navy, who moved to No. 45 in 1837. From this year until some time in the late '40's No. 51 was a lodging house. Among the lodgers were Charles Wilkens, music teacher, and his sister, Harriett, dancing teacher; and Thomas Pyne, a dealer in hides and furs at 164 Water street, the second door above the famous moss-covered paint store of "Old Billy Post." In 1849 No. 51 became the residence of Robert H. Bowne, of Bowne and Company, 149 Pearl street, stationers and printers to the Corporation. He resided there until 1860, when he moved to 46 West Eleventh street.

The first occupant of No. 52 Bond street seems to have been James Iddings, assistant cashier of the United States Branch Bank, then at 34 Wall street, opposite the old Merchant's Exchange. At this time the Bank was winding up. In 1841 he moved to Brooklyn. Esther Ann Devereux lived in the house for a year or two following, then went to No. 55. In 1843 No. 52 was taken by Dr. John Davis, who remained there until 1852, when he moved to 37 Bleeker street. A few years later he followed his fashionable patients up town and settled



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Fifth Avenue, Fifty-seventh to Fifty-eighth Street.

The residence of Cornelius Vanderbilt as originally erected, additions on Fifty-seventh Street and out to Fifty-eighth Street, now occupy the site of the old brown-stone houses.

at 22 West Fourteenth street, across from the Van Beuren Mansion.

No. 53's first occupant was Finley Wright, a builder, who, it is reasonable to suppose, built the house he lived in and other in the same street and neighborhood. He moved from 20 Cedar street in 1829, but the next year he went back to Cedar street, and gave up No. 53 Bond street to Pliny Freeman, who was for many years an active and influential figure in the field of insurance. In 1835 he moved to 344 Bowery, on the south corner of Great Jones street. The house is now numbered 346. After a few years as a boarding house, conducted by Elizabeth Geib, No. 53 was taken in 1839 by Catherine R. Livingston, widow of Francis A. Livingston, a lawyer, who died in 1830. Before 1839 she lived at 500 Broome street. In 1844 she moved to 28 Waverly place. The next occupant of No. 53 was Dr. Thomas B. Gunning, a dentist, who retained the house until 1857.

No. 54 Bond street was occupied at different times by James D. Fitch, M. D., Hiland H. Wheeler, a lawyer, and Thomas F. Cook, M. D.

From 1838 to 1842 No. 55 Bond street was the residence of William F. Bulkley, who came there from 335 Fourth street, the second house west of Lafayette place. After he moved to Brooklyn, in 1843, the house was occupied two years by Esther Ann Devereux, who had been living at No. 47. She moved to Seventh street about 1846, and a short time afterward No. 55 was opened as a boarding house by Charles Follin. Among his boarders was Lewis E. Amsinck, who was the Portuguese vice-counsel in this city for many years. He was of Dutch descent but born in Hamburg, where his father was a merchant of wealth and position. Coming to New York about 1848 Lewis E. Amsinck entered the employ of Ebeck & Kunhardt, and three years later established the firm of L. E. Amsinck and Company. Practically a branch of the ancient Hamburg house of John Schuback and Sons, of which the elder Amsinck was the head, the new firm prospered from the first. In a few years it had a substantial monopoly of the wine trade between Portugal, Spain and Hungary and New York.

For four or five years in the early '30's No. 56 Bond street, next to the corner of the Bowery, was the residence of Alfred A. Low, a merchant, whose place of business was at 161 South street. After he left, about 1835, the house degenerated rapidly, perhaps because of its proximity to so important a business thoroughfare as the Bowery, and after a few years as a lodging house it became the open door for the invasion of trade. Before 1850 it contained a tailor's shop, a shoemaker's shop, a trunk store, and a dancing school, and at night gave the shelter of "furnished rooms" to a carter and a harbor pilot.

Nos. 57 and 59 were built late, and who occupied them before 1850 has not been ascertained. In that year Conrad Hardmeyer conducted an "academy" at No. 57, and No. 59 was the dwelling of Stephen V. Albro, who kept a grocery store around the corner at 328 Bowery. In 1851 the Church of Christ, of the denomination known as "Primitive Christians," worshipped at No. 57. In 1855 of the year following the Bond Street Homeopathic Dispensary was established at No. 59 by Dr. Otto Fullgraff. It continued at that location until 1874.

[In only a few cases has it been possible to consult original records, other than the city directories of the period, in preparing the above. The author will therefore be grateful if his readers will acquaint him with any corrections that they may find necessary.]



Sixth Avenue at 32nd Street, now the site of the Gimbel Store.

The American Geographical Society

The American Geographical Society is the oldest geographical society in the United States. When it was founded, in 1852, there were but twelve similar institutions in the world. Its collections contain an exceptionally large number of unique books and maps. Among its gold medalists are the names of some of the world's most distinguished explorers and geographers—Shackleton, Scott, Amundsen, Mawson, Moreno and many others. Quite recently Colonel Roosevelt and Maj. General Goethals have been added to the list. Among its fellows and honorary and corresponding members have been Bayard Taylor, Sir Roderick Murchison and General John C. Fremont; among its past presidents have been George Bancroft, Henry Grinnell and Judge Charles P. Daly.

The exhibition rooms contain a permanent exhibition of ancient maps including facsimile reproductions of the famous Cabot map of 1544; the Juan de la Cosa map of 1500 (glass transparency), which is the first known dated map showing a part of the coast of America; and the Hondius and Blaeu maps, dated 1611 and 1605, respectively. There is a temporary exhibition of maps of current interest, including maps of the war and economic maps of the various countries. In addition, the map collections on the third floor are rich in material of historic interest. The Mercator map of 1538 is one of the most striking examples. It is the first map ever published that bears the names of both North and South America. Only one other copy of this map is known. A photographic reproduction of a map published by Waldseemüller in 1507 hangs on the south wall of the exhibition hall. This is the largest engraved map of its time and the first on which the name America ever appeared. Though inaccurate in many of its details it is remarkable for the geographical knowledge which it records within fifteen years after the first trans-Atlantic voyage

of Columbus. The main map collections number nearly 40,000 items and include topographic sheets of all the government surveys in existence, as well as wall maps, route maps of explorers, and economic maps, all chronologically arranged under the different countries of the world.

The library consists of more than 50,000 books and thousands of pamphlets. They are arranged by regions and include some of the oldest and rarest geographical works in existence as well as modern books of description and travel, mountaineering, exploration and research.

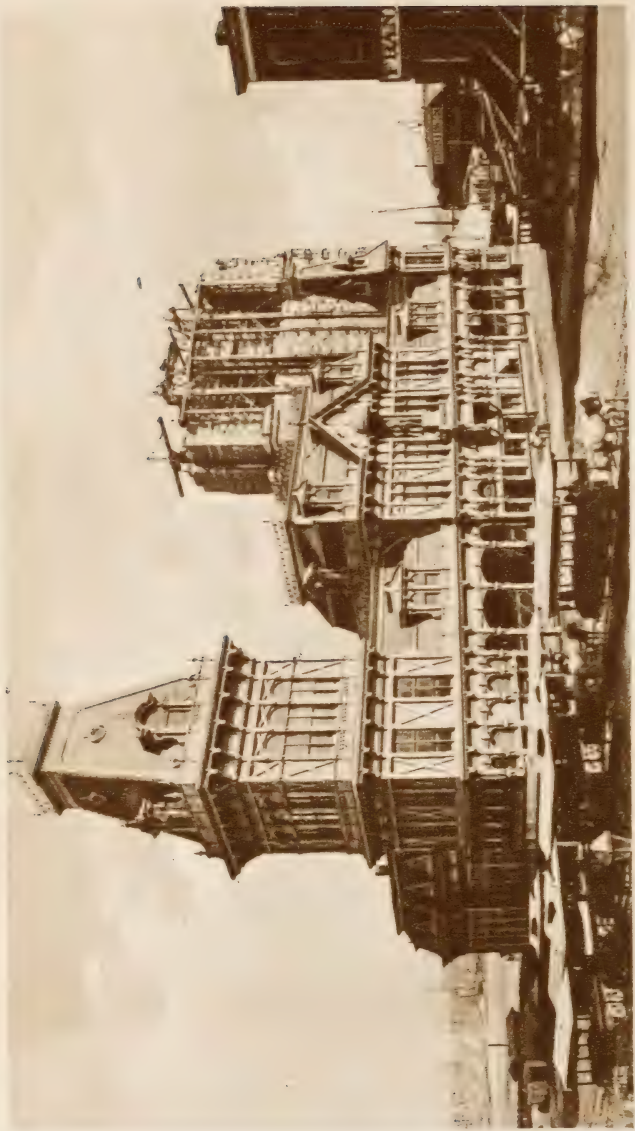
About 400 periodicals are regularly received and include every geographical or near-geographical publication known. These are systematically and critically examined, abstracted, and reviewed in the monthly magazine of the Society, the *Geographical Review*. In addition the *Review* includes articles of current interest by the leading scholars and explorers of the time.

The membership of the Society includes about 1200 residents of New York and 2100 non-residents, or a total of 3300 Fellows.

On the walls of the vestibule are the names in bronze of the past presidents and of the recipients of the gold medals. Two gold medals have been founded by the Society, the Cullum Medal and the Charles P. Daly Medal. In addition the Society awards the David Livingstone Centenary Medal founded by the Hispanic Society of America in 1913.

A large oil portrait of Judge Charles P. Daly, President of the Society from 1864 to 1899, hangs near the head of the stairway on the second floor. Nearby is the circular Map of the World by Giovanni Leardo, dated 1452, one of the treasures of the map collection. The Society has also just acquired an oil portrait of Captain Nathaniel Brown Palmer who in 1820-1821 first explored Palmer Land, West Antarctica. A bronze tablet in the vestibule on the first floor commemorates this event.

Beside the Palmer tablet is a similar tablet in honor of the explorations of Lieut. Charles Wilkes, who in 1840 cruised along the coast of East Antarctica (now



Fulton Ferry House, Brooklyn, 1874. At this time, the main artery of travel between New York and Brooklyn.
Tower of the Brooklyn Bridge at right, in course of construction.

Courtesy Dr. R. S. Barbour.

called Wilkes Land) and in 1840 on his return announced the existence of the Antarctic Continent.

Two other oil portraits of interest hang side by side in the main exhibition room: Paul Belloni du Chaillu, presented by Mrs. C. de Cosse Conger, and Henry M. Stanley, presented by Senor Angel Orteiz.

Bedloe's Island in 1753

Going back to 1753 we find the following interesting description of Bedloe's Island:

"To be let. Bedloe's Island, alias Love Island, together with the Dwelling House and Light House, being finely situated for a tavern, where all kind of Garden Stuff, Poultry, &c., may be easily raised for the Shipping outward bound, and from where any Quantity of pickled Oysters may be obtained; it abounds with English Rabbits."

The following items of the same date will interest our Brooklyn readers:

"Travelers are desired to observe, in going from Flat-Bush to said Ferry (Yellow Hook ferry), to keep the mark'd trees on the right hand."

Old Time Marriage Notices

Compiled by A. J. Wohlhagen

Assistant Librarian of The New York Historical Society.

The following list of marriages copied from The Weekly Museum is a continuation from page 256 of the previous Manual and completes the year 1796. The issues for July 2, Oct. 8, 15, Nov. 19 and Dec. 31 are missing from the file in The New York Historical Society from which this compilation has been made.

- 1796—Saturday, May 14. JOHN CHILDS and CHARLOTTE B. TURNER, both of this city, married Saturday last.
- 1796—Saturday, May 14. GEORGE STEPHENSON, aged 21, and NELLY STEPHENSON, aged 14, married Sunday, the 8th.
- 1796—Saturday, May 14. WILLIAM BLACK and HANNAH KETCH, both of this city, married Saturday last.
- 1796—Saturday, May 14. GEORGE J. WARNER and SUSAN NEXEN, daughter of Elias Nexen, merchant of this city, married Tuesday last.
- 1796—Saturday, May 21. DR. PHILIP KETTLETAS and LAVINIA GEDNEY, both of New Rochelle, married Saturday the 7th.
- 1796—Saturday, May 21. CHARLES DURYEA and MRS. ELIZABETH VAN ZANDT, both of this city, married the 11th Wednesday, at Bedford, L. I.
- 1796—Saturday, May 21. JAMES J. BOGERT and BETSEY BENEZET, of Phila., married Thursday the 5th at Phila.
- 1796—Saturday, May 21. WILLIAM WISE, of Phila., and ELIZABETH COOPER, of Phila., married Monday the 2d, at Phila.
- 1796—Saturday, May 21. JOHN CORNELL, of Long Island, and ELIZA HEBERTON, of Middlebrook, N. J., married Sunday last at Middlebrook, N. J.
- 1796—Saturday, May 21. ROBERT KERRAH, merchant, and ELENOR CASEY, both natives of Ireland, now of this city, married Sunday last.
- 1796—Saturday, May 21. CHARLES SMITH and MISS A. WAGNER, both of this city, married Wednesday.
- 1796—Saturday, May 21. ALEXANDER M'NEELY, aged 38, and MARY CASSADY, aged 13, both late of Killebeys in Ireland, married Wednesday.
- 1796—Saturday, May 21. ABRAHAM BOKEE and MARGARET CARMER, both of this city, married Thursday last.
- 1796—Saturday, June 4. SALLY TEN BROOK, daughter of Henry Ten Brook, merchant of this city, died Friday last, May 27th, aged 17 years. Buried United Brethren's Church Yard.
- 1796—Saturday, June 11. WILLIAM P. WALTON and POLLY VANDERHOEF, of this city, married a few evenings since.
- 1796—Saturday, June 11. JOHN VAN SCHAAK and PEGGY BLEECKER (daughter of John N. Bleecker), both of Albany, married at Albany.
- 1796—Saturday, June 11. SAMUEL ANDERSON and MARY CUMMINGS, both late of Newry, Ireland, married Tuesday 24th.
- 1796—Saturday, June 11. ISAAC A. KIP and CATHARINE VAN WAGENEN, both of this city, married Thursday 3rd.
- 1796—Saturday, June 11. EDWARD WADE, Jr., and MARY BOX, both of this city, married Saturday last.
- 1796—Saturday, June 11. WILLIAM K. SIMMONS, grocer, of this city, and JANE W. YOUNG, daughter of Capt. Fred. J. Young, of Jamaica, L. I., married Sunday last.



Broad Street and the Custom House (now the site of the Sub-Treasury building) in 1848.
From the private collection of Mr. J. P. Morgan.

- 1796—Saturday, June 11. JESSE MEAD and NANCY COMPTON both of this city, married Sunday last.
- 1796—Saturday, June 11. W. W. HYER, printer, formerly of this city, and M. STRUBER, daughter of the late Dr. Struber, of Lancaster, married Monday last at Phila.
- 1796—Saturday, June 18. PHINEAS MILLER, of Georgia, and Mrs. CATHARINE GREENE, widow of the late General Greene, married at Phila., May 31st.
- 1796—Saturday, June 18. JACOB LAZELIRE, son of Mr. Lazelire of Staten Island, and KITTY BENNET, daughter of Mr. Bennet, at the Narrows, married Wednesday the 1st.
- 1796—Saturday, June 18. ABRAHAM CONREY, of this city, and DEBORAH FERIS, of Stonage, married Sunday the 5th.
- 1796—Saturday, June 18. WILLIAM HURTIN, of Springfield, N. J., and DARKINS HUCHINS, of this city, married Saturday last.
- 1796—Saturday, June 18. ABRAHAM FERDON and PHEBE JONES, both of this city, married Saturday last.
- 1796—Saturday, June 18. ABRAHAM PRALL and MARIA MASTERTON, both of this city, married Saturday last.
- 1796—Saturday, June 18. RICHARD HAYES and POLLY THOMPSON, both of this city, married Sunday last.
- 1796—Saturday, June 18. WILLIAM GREENE and LYDIA HOPMIRE, both of this city, married Sunday last.
- 1796—Saturday, June 18. CAPT. THOMAS C. CHURCH and DEBORAH P. AVERY, both of this city, married Sunday last.
- 1796—Saturday, June 18. WILLET CORNELL and MARY COCK, both of North Castle, married Wednesday last.
- 1796—Saturday, June 18. CAPT. WILLIAM NICOLL and EFFIE FINE, both of this city, married Thursday last.
- 1796—Saturday, June 18. NATHAN STANSBURY and Mrs. CHARLOTTE LEYNARD, both of this city, married a few evenings since.
- 1796—Saturday, June 25. MAJOR E. HOPKINS, late of Georgia, and Mrs. SIMS, of this city, married Wednesday, June 15th, at Phila.
- 1796—Saturday, June 25. ABRAHAM DEGRAW and SARAH SLOCUM, both of this city, married June 17th.
- 1796—Saturday, June 25. CAPT. JAMES PANDERGAST and MARY BURJEAU, both of this city, married Thursday last.
- 1796—Saturday, June 25. PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT BEEKMAN, son of Gerard G. Beekman, of Beekman's Mills, Westchester Co., died June 8th at Martinico.
- 1796—Saturday, July 9. MISS MARY BLACKBOURN, in the 20th year of her age, died Monday last.
- 1796—Saturday, July 9. MISS SALLY RHINELANDER, eldest daughter of Mr. Frederick Rhinelander, of this city, died Saturday last.
- 1796—Saturday, July 16. CAPT. TIMOTHY DORCAN and MISS SALLY JONES, both of this city, married Thursday last.
- 1796—Saturday, July 16. EDWARD BLACKFORD, merchant of this city, and HANNAH MURRAY, daughter of James Murray, late of this city, but now of Newark, married Monday last.
- 1796—Saturday, July 16. SAMUEL CURIEA and SALLY BOWEN, both of Providence, married Monday last.
- 1796—Saturday, July 16. JONATHAN THOMPSON, of the house of Haines & Thompson, of this city, merchants, died Saturday last, aged 30 years.
- 1796—Saturday, July 23. MINNE SCHENK, of Cow Neck, and PHEBE TOFFEY, daughter of Daniel Toffey, of Herricks, L. I., married June 28th.
- 1796—Saturday, July 23. CORNELIUS DAY and Mrs. ANN HAMELLER, both of this city, married July 14th.
- 1796—Saturday July 23. GEORGE GAINE and ELIZABETH TAYLOR, both of this city, married July 15th.
- 1796—Saturday, July 23. ELIZABETH DELAMATER, daughter of John Delamater, of this city, in the 18th year of her age, died Thursday last.
- 1796—Saturday, July 30. PETER HOPMIRE and MISS SALLY WILSON, both of this city, married Sunday last.

- 1796—Saturday, July 30. JAMES BLEECKER, merchant, and SARAH BACHE, daughter of Theophylact Bache, merchant of this city, married Monday last.
- 1796—Saturday, August 6. CORNELIUS DAY and ANN HAMILTON, lately from Trinidad, married July 7.
- 1796—Saturday August 6. WILLIAM JAMES, of this city, and ANN READ, of Trenton, married Saturday last.
- 1796—Saturday, August 6. JOHN WILSON and MRS. HESTER BLEECKER, widow of the late John Bleecker, of this city, married Sunday last.
- 1796—Saturday, August 6. ENOCH ELY and MRS. KEZIAH CAMP, both of Cats Kill, married Sunday last.
- 1796—Saturday, August 6. JOHN AIM and PEGGY MOORE, married Thursday.
- 1796—Saturday, August 6. WILLIAM WOODS and JEMIMA SIMMONS, both of this city, married Thursday.
- 1796—Saturday, August 6. PHILIP SKINNER, formerly of New Jersey, died Monday last at Newtown, L. I., in the 26th year of his age.
- 1796—Saturday, August 6. EBENEZER YOUNG, of this city, ship-builder, died last Thursday.
- 1796—Saturday, August 13. B. PENROSE, of Phila., and MISS H. BINGHAM, of this city, married Monday, the 1st inst.
- 1796—Saturday, August 13. JOSEPH HANNAH, of this city, and POLLY GRAY, of Brooklyn, L. I., married Sunday last.
- 1796—Saturday, August 13. CAPT. ISAAC HAND, of this city, and AMY WEEKS, of Oyster Bay, L. I., married Sunday last at Huntington, L. I.
- 1796—Saturday, August 13. PATRICIUS M'MANNARS, of this city, and MRS. SEETHIE ARNOLD, formerly of Boston, married Monday last.
- 1796—Saturday, August 20. H. DE BERNARD, JR., late of the Island of St. Lucie, West Indies, and WIDOW TRONSON, of this city, married a few days since.
- 1796—Saturday, August 20. ELIPHALET BARNUM and PHEBE COCK, both of Oyster Bay, L. I., married Thursday, the 11th inst.
- 1796—Saturday, August 20. CAPT. JOSEPH STRINGHAM, of this city, died Monday.
- 1796—Saturday, August 20. WILLIAM WALTON, of this city, died Thursday last, aged 64 years, 25 days. Buried yesterday in family vault, in Trinity Churchyard.
- 1796—Saturday, August 27. REV. JOHN FOUNTAIN, of Maryland, and ELIZABETH RICKHOW, of Staten Island, married Thursday, the 11th inst.
- 1796—Saturday, August 27. SILAS B. HAND, printer, and RHODA COOK, both of this city, married Saturday last.
- 1796—Saturday, August 27. WILLIAM PEACOCK, JR., of the State of Georgia, and MARY MOORE, of this city, married Thursday last.
- 1796—Saturday, September, 3. CORNELIUS KINGSLAND, and ABIGAIL COCK, both of this city, married Sunday last.
- 1796—Saturday, September 10. JOEL SCIDMORE, of Crab-Meadow (L. I.), and HANNAH HOYT, of Dicks-Hills, L. I., married Sunday, 21st.
- 1796—Saturday, September 10. CAPT. DANIEL HAWLEY, of Connecticut, and CATHARINE GILBERT, daughter of William W. Gilbert, of this city, married Saturday last.
- 1796—Saturday, September 10. BEZA E. BLISS, of New York, and BETSEY JELF THOMAS, of Elizabeth-town, N. J., married Saturday last at Elizabeth-Town, N. J.
- 1796—Saturday, September 10. OBADIAH WICKES, of Troy, and SALLY RAYMOND, of Norwalk, Ct., married Wednesday, 31st.
- 1796—Saturday, September 10. JOSEPH WICKES, of Troy, and SUSANNAH RAYMOND, of Norwalk, Ct., married Wednesday, 31st.
- 1796—Saturday, September 10. PETER T. CURTENIUS, Auditor General of New York, died Thursday last.
- 1796—Saturday, September 10. DR. ISAAC DAVIS, of Stamford, Ct., died Thursday last.
- 1796—Saturday, September 17. LEONARD ROGERS and BETSEY OAKLEY, married Sunday.
- 1796—Saturday, September 17. CAPT. JAMES WARD, of Middletown Point, N. J., and JANE VAN PELT, of that place, married not long since.



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Fifth Avenue, 91st Street, 1876. Looking west from Park Avenue. The only modern building is the residence of Jacob Ruppert.

- 1796—Saturday, September 17. FRANCIS ST. MARY and ELIZABETH ROSSEAU, of Cayenne, married Thursday, 7th inst.
- 1796—Saturday, September 24. CATHARINE APPLEBE and SAMUEL MOTT, both of Cow Neck, married Monday, 12th inst.
- 1796—Saturday, September 24. SAMUEL MOTT and CATHARINE APPLEBE, both of Cow Neck, married Monday, 12th inst.
- 1796—Saturday, September 24. FREDERICK DE VOU of Morrissiana, and DEBORAH WEEKS, late of this city, married at Haerlem, Saturday last.
- 1796—Saturday, September 24. ROBERT MARDELL and LEVINIA WOODS, daughter of John Woods, married Wednesday last.
- 1796—Saturday, September 24. RICHARD ELLIS and CATHARINE VAN TUYL, daughter of Andrew Van Tuyl, married Thursday last.
- 1796—Saturday, September 24. PETER VANDEVOORT LEDYARD and MARIA VAN TUYL, daughter of Andrew Van Tuyl, of this city, married Thursday last.
- 1796—Saturday, October 1. DR. ALEXANDER HOSACK and GLORIANA SKINNER, daughter of Abraham Skinner, of this city, married Monday last.
- 1796—Saturday, October 1. JAMES JARVIS, of this city, and BETSEY MOTT, of that place [Norwalk], married Monday last at Norwalk.
- 1796—Saturday, October 1. PHILIP VERVALEN and SALLY ARDEN, daughter of Thomas Arden, married Tuesday last at Newtown, L. I.
- 1796—Saturday, October 1. DR. WILLIAM DOLL, of Colchester, Ulster Co., and SOPHIA CHRISTIANA BAUMAN, daughter of Col. Sebastian Bauman, of this city, married Wednesday last.
- 1796—Saturday, October 22. CAPT. JOHN SAUNDERS, of Exeter, Eng., and CATHARINE LIVINGSTON, of this city, married Thursday, the 13th inst.
- 1796—Saturday, October 22. A. MCGREGOR, merchant, and JANET WILSON, married Thursday, the 13th inst.
- 1796—Saturday, October 22. GIDEON HALLETT and POLLY PUGSLEY, both of New-Town, L. I., married Saturday last.
- 1796—Saturday, October 22. JOHN MUNRO, merchant of this city, and OLIVIA ROE, daughter of Rev. Azel Roe, of Woodbridge, N. J., married Monday last.
- 1796—Saturday, October 22. EDWARD MEEKS and SUSANAH COOPER, both of this city, married Monday last.
- 1796—Saturday, October 29. BREZELIEL BROWN and CHARLOTTE MARSHALL, both of Horse Neck, married Sunday, 16th inst., at Horse Neck.
- 1796—Saturday, October 29. ISAAC HAGNER and HANNAH TOFFY, daughter of Daniel Toffy, both of Herricks, L. I., married Wednesday, 19th.
- 1796—Saturday, October 29. JOHN TEN BROOK, merchant, and ALITHEA SICKELS, daughter of John Sickels, both of this city, married Saturday last.
- 1796—Saturday, October 29. GEORGE STEWART and NANCY BRANT, both of this city, married Sunday last.
- 1796—Saturday, October 29. CASPER SEMBLER and HANNAH SMITH, both of this city, married Thursday last.
- 1796—Saturday, November 5. CAPT. ALEXANDER DON and MARY BERRIMEN, both of this city, married Wednesday last.
- 1796—Saturday, November 12. J. SEWELL, His Britannic Majesty's Attorney General, and HARRIET SMITH, youngest daughter of Hon. William Smith, late Chief Justice of that Province, married September 24th, at Quebec, Canada.
- 1796—Saturday, November 12. JOHN LIVINGSTON, of the Manor of Livingston, and MRS. CATHARINE RIDLEY, daughter of William Livingston, late Governor of New Jersey, married November 3d, at his Excellency John Jay's Esq.
- 1796—Saturday, November 12. WANDEL HAM, of this city, and CATHARINE COUENHOVEN, of Brooklyn (L. I.), married Friday, the 4th.
- 1796—Saturday, November 12. PETER WARNER and BETSEY FIELDING, both of this city, married 4th inst.
- 1796—Saturday, November 12. WILLIAM SHATZEL and ELSEY HALL, both of this city, married Saturday last.
- 1796—Saturday, November 12. THOMAS LOYD and MRS. SARAH ELLIS, both of this city, married Sunday last.

- 1796—Saturday, November 12. WILLIAM WATSON, of this city, and JEMIMA HONEYWELL, daughter of Israel Honeywell, of Westchester, married Sunday last.
- 1796—Saturday, November 12. ROBERT LEE and MRS. CAROLINE C. BETTS, both of this city, married Tuesday last.
- 1796—Saturday, November 12. JAMES M'MASTERS and MRS. CATHARINE HORTWICK, both of this city, married Tuesday evening last.
- 1796—Saturday, November 12. EBENEZER BROWN, of Phila., and MISS ESTHER ANN WATSON, sister to James Watson, Jr., of this city, married last evening.
- 1796—Saturday, November 26. JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER, son of Gen. Robert Van Rensselaer, of Claverack, and SIBELLA A. KANE, daughter of John Kane, of Schenectady, married at Schenectady, Nov. 12th.
- 1796—Saturday, November 26. GEORGE SIMPSON and MARY PENN, both of this city, married the 17th.
- 1796—Saturday, December 3. BENONA BRADNER, of Sugar Loaf, and MARY JEANS, of Florida, Ulster Co., N. Y., married at Florida, Ulster Co., Nov. 19th.
- 1796—Saturday, December 3. THOMAS MAHAN and HANNAH CURTIS, both of this city, married Sunday the 20th (Nov.).
- 1796—Saturday, December 3. JOSHUA PARKER and SALLY VAN AULEN, both of this city, married November 24th.
- 1796—Saturday, December 3. JAMES WHITING and DEBORAH ALLEN, both of this city, married Monday last.
- 1796—Saturday, December 10. WILLIAM JARMAN and ELIZA ELFORD, late from England, married November 30th.
- 1796—Saturday, December 10. ISAAC GIBBS and CHARLOTTE HAND, both of this city, married Saturday last.
- 1796—Saturday, December 10. WILLIAM WILLIS, of this city, and ELIZA OAKLEY, daughter of William Oakley, of Fosters Meadow, L. I., married Saturday last.
- 1796—Saturday, December 10. STEPHEN HUNT and MARGARET DUTCHER, both of that place, married Sunday last at North Castle.
- 1796—Saturday, December 10. ELKANAH SMITH, merchant of this city, and MARY ARTHUR, of Smithtown, L. I., married November 28th, at Smith-Town, L. I.
- 1796—Saturday, December 17. JAMES PARKIN and MRS. REBECCA CLARKSON, both of this city, married Tuesday last.
- 1796—Saturday, December 17. JAMES HEWITT and ELIZA KING, daughter of the late Major King of England, married Saturday last.
- 1796—Saturday, December 17. ABRAHAM WALTON, died December 10th, aged 58 years.
- 1796—Saturday, December 24. EBENEZER BRUSH, merchant of this city, and SALLY SHATTUCK, daughter of William Shattuck, of Boston, married December 11th, at Boston.

FAC SIMILE

of the earliest known printing in English from the Press of New York

From the Original in the Office of the Secretary of State, Albany N.Y.

Benjamin Fletcher Captain General and Governour in Chief of the Province of *New-York*, Province of *Pennsylvania*, and Country of *New-Castle*, and the Territories and Tracts of Land depending thereon in *America*.

To all Officers and Ministers Ecclesiastical and Civil through out the Provinces and Territories under my Government.

WHereas I am credibly informed that the Son of *Warner Wessels*, and Husband of *Antie Christians*, Inhabitants and Sailors of the City of *New-York*, following their lawfull Occupation, were taken into *Salley*, where they are now in miserable Slavery, under the Power of the Infidell, and that their Relations are not able to advance a sufficient Ransom for their Redemption, I have therefore upon their application unto me, by and with the advice of the Council, out of *Christian Charity*, and in Consideration of the grievous Bondage & Slavery of the said Persons, granted, & do by these presents grant Licence or Liberty to the said *Warner Wessels* & *Antie Christians*, to ask and receive the free and charitable Benevolence of all *Christian* People under my Government, as well at publick Meetings as private dwelling Houses. And to avoid Irregularity in collecting the same, all Ministers or Preachers, where there are Parish Churches or publick or private Meeting Houses, are required to publish a true Copy of this Grant, by reading thereof openly, and affixing thereof afterwards upon the Door or other publick place, and admonish the people to *Christian Charity* and at the next Meeting shall receive the free Offering & Benevolence of the people for the use above-said. And where no Churches nor Meeting Houses are, the Constables are hereby required in their respective Precincts, having a true Copy of this Grant, to go about and collect the Charity of good *Christian People* for the use above-said. Of all which Benevolence and Charity the said Ministers or Preachers and Constables, are to keep a distinct Account, which they are to transmit, with what Money they shall collect by virtue of this Grant, without delay to *Stephen Courtland Esq; Peter Jacobs Marius, John Kerbyll & John Kipp*, who are hereby impowered to receive the same, and transmit the said Money, or so much as shall be requisite for the Redemption of the said Captives from Slavery, by the best and most convenient means and way. Provided always, That in case there shall be a surplussage above the value of their Redemption, or in case any of the said persons shall be dead, or otherwise redeemed, they the said *Stephen Courtland Esq; Peter Jacobs Marius John Kerbyll & John Kip* shall be accountable to Me, or to the Governour and Commander in chief for the time being, for the sum collected, or so much thereof as is left upon their or some of their Redemption, that it may be set apart for the like, or other pious Uses, and for no other use or intent whatsoever.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fort William Henry the 8th Day of June, 1693.

Ben. Fletcher.

Printed by William Bradford, Printer to King William & Queen Mary at the City of New-York, Anno 1693.

The said persons or Subjects were taken by a Party of Southern Nations, Persons, Ignis Abenigo to the Prisoners upon a Journey of Bencheshow River, John Greag & William Green of Factors before me & John Wessels & Antie Christians with them. This money is to be gathered & distributed as within Narragansett, equally towards the Redemption of all four Widdes my Slaves.

From the Original in the Office of the Secretary of State, Albany N.Y.

Ben. Fletcher

The earliest known specimen of printing done in New York—the work of William Bradford.

The History of the Beginnings of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

An Episode of New York in the Seventies

By Winifred E. Howe

Extract from her History of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1913.

By the end of the Civil War the time for the establishment of a permanent gallery of art in New York had fully come and the people of culture were united in their recognition of this fact, though they might differ as to the practicable means to secure the desired end. For example, the New York Historical Society wished to utilize for that purpose the Arsenal in the Park, while the editor of the *Evening Post*, on January 17, 1867, in an article entitled "A Free Gallery for New York," laid the burden of responsibility for such an undertaking upon the National Academy of Design, then occupying its Fourth Avenue building.

At this juncture John Jay, a man ceaseless in good works, best known at this time perhaps by his active opposition to slavery, gave an address before a company of Americans at a Fourth of July dinner in Paris in 1866 that was destined to initiate the Museum movement. *The London Times* of July 7, 1866, in a letter from Paris, gives the following pleasing account of this significant occasion:

"The 90th anniversary of the National Independence of the United States was celebrated on Wednesday at the Pre Catalan. The fete was organized through the active agency of some patriotic gentlemen. The usual attractions of the Pre Catalan were much increased by a generous contribution of plants and flowers by the Prefect of the Seine from the city conservatories. Large tents were arranged for the accommodation of those present—one for dancing, two for refreshments, and one as a *vestiaire*. They were profusely decorated with American and French flags united in *faisceaux*, and in the dancing tent were suspended portraits of Washington and of the Emperor of the French. Among the invited guests were Mr.



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Battery Park and Castle Garden.

When used as the emigrant landing station, from 1855 to 1896, nearly 8,000,000 foreigners have passed through its portals. Jenny Lind sang here in 1853 and Morse demonstrated the telegraph here. Both Lafayette and Joffre landed at the Battery when they came to New York. The Garden was turned into an Aquarium in 1896, and is one of the most popular sights in the City.

Bigelow, Minister of the United States, and his family; Mr. Fox, Assistant Secretary of War; Captain Beaumont (of the Monitor Miantonomoh, now lying at Cherbourg), together with several of his officers; Mr. N. M. Beckwith, U. S. Commissioner of the Universal Exhibition of 1867; the Rev. Drs. Hitchcock, Thompson (of the Broadway Tabernacle), Eldridge, Cummins, Davenport and Smith. . . . Refreshments of various kinds were furnished during the afternoon and at half-past five o'clock a repast was laid out in the refreshment-tent, after which the chairman of the committee, Mr. Tucker, in a few pertinent observations, reminded his countrymen present of the character of the day which they had assembled to celebrate, and called upon Mr. John Jay, of New York, for an address. This was responded to, that gentleman delivering a lively and amusing speech on 'the American Invasion of the Old World.'

Mr. Jay, in a letter to General Cesnola, dated August 30, 1890, gives a more definite statement of his words and their immediate result. "The simple suggestion that 'it was time for the American people to lay the foundation of a National Institution and Gallery of Art and that the American gentlemen then in Europe were the men to inaugurate the plan' commended itself to a number of the gentlemen present, who formed themselves into a committee for inaugurating the movement." This committee subsequently addressed a memorial to the Union League Club of New York, urging the importance of early measures "for the foundation of a permanent national gallery of art and museum of historical relics, in which works of high character in painting and sculpture and valuable historical memorials might be collected, properly displayed, and safely preserved for the benefit of the people at large," and suggesting that the Union League Club might "properly institute the best means for promoting this great object."

Meantime Mr. Jay had come home and been elected President of the Union League Club. Therefore the letter prompted by his suggestion came up for his own official notice. At a meeting of the club, it was referred to its Art Committee, which at this time consisted of George P. Putnam, the founder of G. P. Putnam and Sons; John F. Kensett, well-known as a landscape painter; J. Q. A. Ward, whose statues have a deservedly high place in New York, for example, his Indian Hunter and Pilgrim in Central Park, his Henry Ward Beecher

in Brooklyn, his colossal statue of Washington on the steps of the Sub-Treasury Building, and the statues in the pediment of the New York Stock Exchange; Worthington Whittredge, a painter of landscapes, whose *Evening in the Woods* in the Museum collection may be considered characteristic of his forest interiors; George A. Baker, among the best portrait painters of his time, who often exhibited at the Academy Exhibitions; Vincent Colyer, who painted in New York until the war, and at its close settled in Darien, Connecticut; and Samuel P. Avery, who as art dealer and collector had a large experience in the world of art, and whose untiring devotion to the Museum through many subsequent years it will be our pleasure to record in these pages.

These gentlemen, so well fitted for their task, although, as they themselves acknowledged, at first sight "disposed to think that their legitimate duties were bounded by the walls of the club," gave to the problem their serious attention. At a meeting of the Club, held October 14, 1869, they reported at length, recommending an early meeting to which members of the club and such of their friends as might be interested in the subject should be invited and at which Prof. George F. Comfort of Princeton had consented to speak. The object of this gathering should be "simply to introduce the subject and to elicit a free expression of opinion in regard to the expediency of further action, and as to what shape it should take." This report, which was adopted and carried into action, contains a discussion of ways and means from which we quote the following sentences:

"It will be said that it would be folly to depend upon our governments, either municipal or national, for judicious support or control in such an institution; for our governments, as a rule, are utterly incompetent for the task. On the other hand, to place the sole control of such efforts in the hands of any body of artists alone, or even in the National Academy, might not be wise. Neither would an institution be likely to meet the requirements if founded solely by any one individual, however ample might be the provision in money—for it would probably prove sadly deficient in other things.

* * * * *

"An amply endowed, thoroughly constructed art institution, free alike from bungling government officials and from the



G. H. C. BROWN

Bowling Green and Battery Place—1825. The fashionable section of New York.

control of a single individual, whose mistaken and untrained zeal may lead to superficial attempts and certain failures; an institution which will command the confidence of judicious friends of art, and especially of those who have means to strengthen and increase its value to the city and to the nation, is surely worth consideration in a club like this."

The work of the Art Committee of the Union League Club was but just begun when it had rendered its report to the Club. An active month was spent in preparing for the meeting to be held November 23, 1869, in the Theatre of the Club on Twenty-sixth Street. Invitations were sent to the members of the Union League Club, the National Academy of Design and other artists, the Institute of Architects, the New York Historical Society, the Century, Manhattan, and other clubs, and to citizens who might take an interest in the project. Prominent men were asked to act as officers on this occasion, that the undertaking might be favorably launched. The Committee wisely strove in all these preliminaries that the gathering should be recognized as a meeting not "of any one club, or society, or party, or organization of any kind," but "composed of representatives of the various bodies connected with art, and of other citizens interested in the subject," as George P. Putnam took pains to say on that eventful evening.

Of this first gathering it is recorded that a large number were present—one New York newspaper says:

"There was a large representation of artists, editors, architects, lawyers, merchants, and others present. Among the artists were Church, Bierstadt, H. P. Gray, Stone, Cranch, Kensett, Lang, Swain Gifford, F. A. Tait, Walter Brown, Wm. Hart, Le Clear, Rogers, Shattuck, Hayes, McEntee, Wengler, Perry, Bristol, Paige, and many others. Among other prominent gentlemen present were Rev. Dr. Bellows, Richard Upjohn, Mr. Mould, Richard Grant White, Charles F. Briggs, James Brooks, Rev. Dr. Thompson, Judge Peabody and others."

The following gentlemen acted as officers of the meeting:

President, William Cullen Bryant. Vice-Presidents: Daniel Huntington, of the National Academy of Design; R. M. Hunt, President of the N. Y. Chapter of the Institute of Architects; Andrew H. Green, Comptroller of the Central Park; Wm. J. Hoppin, of the New York Historical Society; Henry W. Bellows,

D. D., of the Century Club; F. A. P. Barnard, LL. D., President of Columbia College; Henry G. Stebbins, President Central Park Commission; Marshall O. Roberts, Union League Club; Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., President Young Men's Christian Association. Secretaries: S. P. Avery, Secretary of the Art Committee, Union League Club; A. J. Bloor, Secretary of the New York Chapter, Institute of Architects.

Of this noteworthy group of men, but one survives today, Alfred J. Bloor. He has said, "Well I remember the 'sea of upturned faces' and the applause that greeted the venerable poet and publicist as he rose to address the audience, as well as the dead silence that followed when he opened his lips to speak." Any person who reads the art history of New York even casually must recognize the appropriateness of the selection of William Cullen Bryant as presiding officer, one who held the confidence, esteem, and love both of the artists and of the community, who possessed the advantage of being intimately connected with the entire art movement and yet not belonging to the fraternity of artists, hence representing not a single group of men, but the great body of people in New York. . . .

Mr. Bryant on taking the chair introduced the subject in a worthy manner. . . . The next speaker was Professor George Fiske Comfort of Princeton, who though but a young man, had already devoted six years continuously to study in Europe of the conditions of art and the nature of the art institutions there. So he was able to speak with authority of the relation of art to civilization, to emphasize the importance of establishing a museum of art, and to indicate what in his opinion should be the character of the exhibits, the policy as to arrangement, and the methods of administration. It is a noteworthy fact that there can be cited scarcely any plan of museum work that has been adopted during the last forty years which was not at least referred to in this comprehensive address. Loan exhibitions, a department of decorative arts, the fitting up of lecture rooms and the giving of lectures for the general public, the work with school children, the great opportunity that a museum has to enrich the lives of the poor;—all these and other features of museum work were outlined in a clear and scholarly



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West Street, North from Pier 2, 1874. Showing forest of masts, now wholly forgotten.
Courtesy Dr. R. S. Barbour.

way. Even the desirability of keeping General Cesnola's Cypriote collection in America was suggested. The concluding paragraph won enthusiastic applause:

"In the year 1776 this nation declared her political independence of Europe. The provincial relation was then severed as regards politics; may we not now begin institutions that by the year 1876 shall sever the provincial relation of America to Europe in respect to Art?"

In the words of a newspaper writer of the day, "unmistakable enthusiasm and evidence of purpose marked the entire proceedings." The immediate results of this first public meeting were principally two: awakening public interest—a most necessary step in any undertaking—and placing the responsibility for the movement definitely upon a Provisional Committee, a group of representative men, fifty in number, who were interested in art.

The Provisional Committee held frequent meetings during the following months, sometimes in the rooms of the Century Club, No. 109 E. 15th Street, and again at the rooms of Samuel P. Avery, No. 88 Fifth Avenue. Many letters passed between different members of the committee. In brief, they gave themselves unstintingly to the cause they had espoused. Their number was increased from fifty to one hundred and sixteen by the appointment of the members of the Art Committee of the Union League Club, the officers of the public meeting whose names were not already included, and other gentlemen. Honorary Corresponding Secretaries both in America and Europe were chosen.

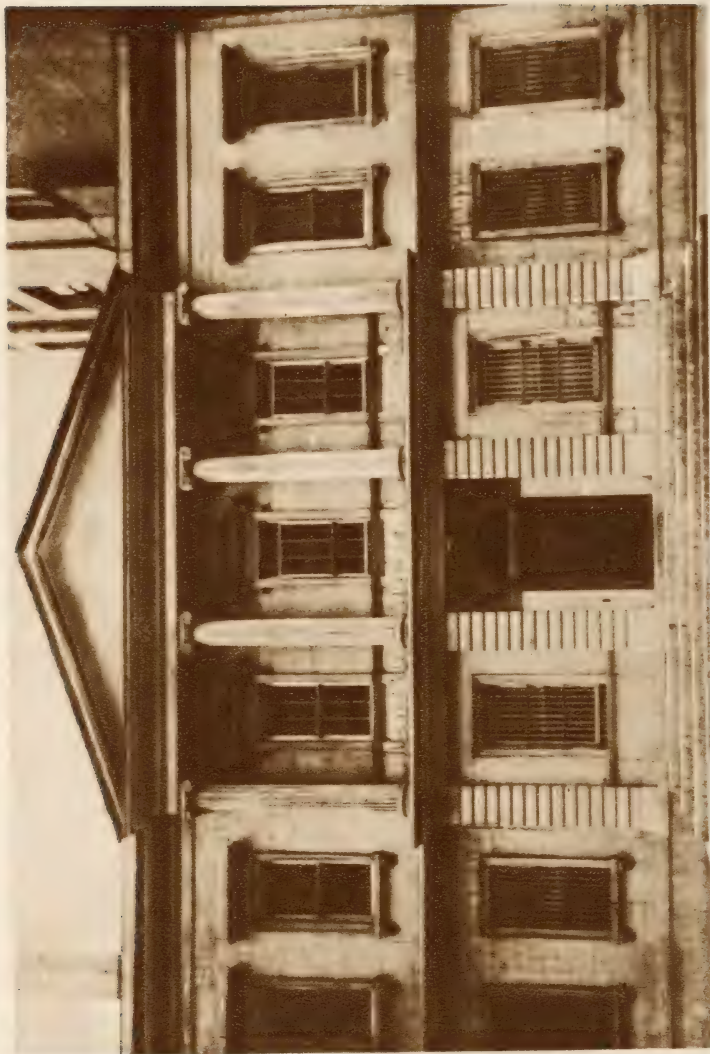
On January 31, 1870, the first officers of The Metropolitan Museum of Art were chosen, with John Taylor Johnston as president. The choice of Mr. Johnston was spontaneous. He measured up to Dr. Bellows' standard of the "Head" of such an enterprise. He was a man "of middle age, of unabated energy, resolute will, and hot enthusiasm." Though a man of "affairs, enterprise, and executive ability," he had long been interested in art. He had assembled in his house the most important collection of pictures then in America, which he had freely opened to the public. He had a large acquaintance among

the artists, who were wont to assemble every year at a reception given in their honor, and enjoy not only his many works of art but that "artists' punch" which Charles Astor Bristed celebrated in song. He was abroad at the time and had taken no part in the preliminary meetings, but when a cable reached him on the Nile offering him the presidency, and stating that the enterprise would be launched at once if he would accept, the committee promptly received by return cable an affirmative reply.

It is difficult for us to realize the position in which these first officers found themselves. They had no building, not even a site, no existing collection as a nucleus, no ready money to use, no legal title or status, only the "clearly defined idea of a Museum of Art and the united will to create it," as William C. Prime, later First Vice-President, said years afterward, and yet he was able to record that there was "no hesitation, no pause, no shadow or cloud, not an hour of doubt or discouragement."

The drafting of a charter, the adoption of a permanent constitution and by-laws, and the defining of a proper policy: these were imperative as the next steps. On the 13th day of April, 1870, the Legislature of the State of New York granted an act of incorporation to the officers and George William Curtis under the name of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, "to be located in the City of New York, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining in said city a museum and library of art, of encouraging and developing the study of the fine arts, and the application of arts to manufacture and practical life, of advancing the general knowledge of kindred subjects, and, to that end, of furnishing popular instruction and recreation."

In March, 1871, the Trustees announced a fact of prime importance, that through the purchase by two officers of the museum, a collection of one hundred and seventy-four paintings, principally Dutch and Flemish, but including representative works of the Italian, French, English, and Spanish Schools, had been secured for the Museum. This happy result was due to the foresight and generosity of William T. Blodgett, assisted by John Taylor Johnston. Mr. Blodgett during the preceding



Disappearance of a noted landmark in Wall Street.

Wall Street—United States Assay Office—originally built as a branch of the United States Bank. When the building was demolished the stones of the facade were preserved with the intention of erecting a fac-simile of the building in Central Park. Mr. I. N. Phelps Stokes is the sponsor of the idea.

summer had been able to purchase on most advantageous terms, owing to the outbreak of war between France and Prussia, two collections: one of one hundred pictures from the gallery of a well-known citizen of Brussels, and one of seventy-four pictures owned by a distinguished Parisian gentleman. These were bought at Mr. Blodgett's own expense and risk, but with the intention of permitting the Museum to benefit by his purchase, if the Trustees so desired. . . . In March, 1871, the Museum assumed the purchase and agreed to pay the amount whenever the requisite funds were at hand.

Thus by the forceful initiative of two men, the Museum came into possession of a valuable nucleus towards its permanent gallery. The editor of the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* in turn thought this purchase of sufficient importance to print two articles congratulating the new museum on its fortunate purchase and describing the individual pictures. It may be well to couple with this early opinion what Mr. Choate said forty years later, "Let me say that the collection bought then on the responsibility of one man . . . was so good and contained so many old masters that very few of those he bought have been rejected or laid aside."

The next problem that confronted the Museum was to find some building as conveniently located and suitably arranged as possible for temporary occupancy, to exhibit the paintings already in the possession of the Museum, but stored in Cooper Union for want of an exhibition room. The Dodworth Building, 681 Fifth Avenue, between 53d and 54th Streets, a private residence that had been altered for Allen Dodworth's Dancing Academy, was leased December 1, 1871, for \$9,000 annually, the lease to expire May 1, 1874. The property included a stable, the rent of which would be a slight asset for the Museum. This earliest home of the Museum was exceptionally well constructed for the purpose. "A skylight let into the ceiling of the large hall where the poetry of motion had been taught to so many of the young men and maidens of New York, converted it into a picture gallery."

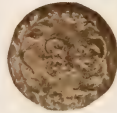
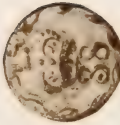
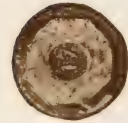
Representatives of the press and artists were invited here to a private view of the pictures on February 17, 1872, and punch and oysters were served. The opening reception for subscribers and their friends was held on February 20th. . . . We are fortunate in possessing two letters written by John Taylor Johnston to William Tilden Blodgett, which transport us to those days of eager hope, so decisive for good or ill.

"February 22, 1872. . . . Our public reception on the 20th was an equal success. We had a fine turnout of ladies and gentlemen and all were highly pleased. The pictures looked splendidly and compliments were so plenty and strong that I was afraid the mouths of the Trustees would become chronically and permanently fixed in a broad grin. The Loan Committee worked hard at the last and got together a few things of interest, and perhaps it was as well that at the first there should be little to take off the attention from the pictures and also that we should be able to announce from time to time additions to the Loan Exhibition. Vela's Napoleon was in place and looked splendidly and excited universal admiration. It is better, if anything, than the original and the marble is perfect. I saw it myself, for the first time, on the reception evening and was perfectly satisfied. We have secured but not yet put up Mr. Alden's fine woodwork. It is much finer than we had supposed, having only before seen it in the cellar.

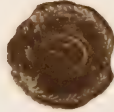
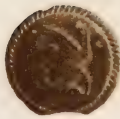
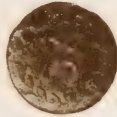
"The Westchester Apollo turns out to be three feet high, a statuette. We decided, however, to take it.

"Mr. Rowe presents us with a colossal dancing girl by Schwanthaler, the celebrated German sculptor at Munich. It may be very fine, but eight feet of dance is a trial to the feelings. Hereafter, we must curb the exuberance of donors except in the article of money, of which latter they may give as much as they please.

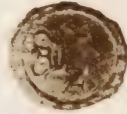
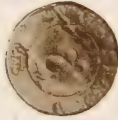
"We may now consider the Museum fairly launched and under favorable auspices. People were generally surprised, and agreeably so, to find what we had. No one had imagined that we could make such a show, and the disposition to praise is now general as the former disposition to depreciate. We have now something to point to as the Museum, something tangible and something good."



OFFICER BUTTONS—BRITISH



PRIVATE BUTTONS—BRITISH



LOYALIST BUTTONS

Uniform buttons found in excavations on old Dyckman Farm. A British camp was located on this site during the Revolution.—See article by W. L. Calver.

Courtesy of Mr. W. L. Calver.

British Military Buttons of the War of Independence —Found on Manhattan Island

By W. L. Calver

Among the mementoes of the Revolution which have come to light on the old military sites on the north end of Manhattan Island in recent years the most numerous, and yet the most interesting, are the regimental buttons of the British army, and of the Loyalist corps raised in and about the City of New York.

Fortunately for the student of military equipment, the various corps of the regular British Army came to these shores tagged for identification. The last radical change in the dress of the British soldiery took place in 1768, and at that time the royal warrant directing that the buttons of the uniforms should bear the regimental number went into force. The Loyalists followed the British regulation and the practice was adopted by the various organizations of the American army, so far as they were able.

An untiring hunt extending through many years in the old camps has rounded up buttons of practically every regiment of the British army that saw service on New York island. More than that, we find the buttons of not a few corps whose service lay in distant parts of our land. The supposition is, therefore, that such buttons are part of the equipment of detachments of recruits which landed in New York, or of soldiers who came to this port for passage to England, or to her colonies.

Many-sided is the interest in military button hunting. The charm that goes with objects which have spanned the centuries, and have been associated with great deeds is ever present, but the paramount interest is the historical. There are interests military, and heraldic, as we cultivate an acquaintance with the numerous corps, or when we decipher the devices impressed upon the individual specimens. There is a medalic value too, in the

old buttons, as any numismatist will attest. We are often struck with amazement when we regard the product of the 18th century button dies; for there is a coinlike precision of detail, and an endless variety of designs.

Tied down by no restrictions as to details of design the colonel, who provided the equipment for his regiment, humored his individual taste in these matters, and hence a characteristic display of 18th century military buttons presents a multitude of devices in conjunction with the ever present numerical designation of the individual corps.

During our Revolutionary war period, and in fact right down to 1855, the British private soldiers' buttons were made of pewter, or white metal. During the period of the War of Independence the regimental buttons of the British officers had thin *repousse* silver, or gilt faces and bone backs; and this style of button remained in vogue apparently well down toward the close of the 18th century. Frequently, not always, the design upon the officer's button differed from that of the men's. When such a change occurred the device upon the officer's button was more elaborate than that of the men's button. Moreover in certain instances, such as are shown on the buttons of the 28th and 38th regiments, the officer's button bore marks of royal favor.—Note the lion surmounting the crown on the specimens quoted.

To say merely that the buttons are found in the camps does not tell the whole story of their discovery. Some few specimens, indeed, are found scattered here and there upon the surface. They show up where bits of ground are tilled, or where washouts are caused by heavy rains; but the great bulk of our collections come from the refuse pits of the camps; and if the truth were known the specimens which show up occasionally on the surface of the ground are from shallow refuse-pits disturbed by the plow, or otherwise.

The evidence is that refuse pits were dug specially as receptacles for camp garbage, and into these went all manner of rejected material,—kitchen refuse, vegetable matter, bones, and oyster shells, old shoes, and uniforms, discarded tools and damaged arms; bits of obsolete equip-



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The Bowery—1863. The 7th Regiment assembling below the Armory on the occasion of their departure for the war in 1862. The Armory was then located over the old Tompkins Market just east of Cooper Union.

ment and, indeed, whatever had served its purpose, or which threatened the health of the camp. But sometimes we find that a ready-made refuse pit presented itself in the form of a ruined dug-out hut whose superstructure had collapsed, been burned down, or otherwise destroyed. Into such a receptacle the British soldier threw many a button laden coat, old waistbelt, or other wornout bits of apparel which, while worthless at the time, had metal trimmings which have been spared by the centuries and are priceless today.

While the private soldiers' buttons were invariably of white metal, those of the officers matched the color of his lace, whether it was white, or yellow. Hence, for instance, we find that the 17th Regiment had silver buttons to match the silver lace, while the 57th officers had gilt buttons to match their lace of gold.

Few and frail are the mementoes from the coats of the 18th century British officers, but they convey to us, in the delicacy of their designs, and the perfection of their details, a fair idea of the products of the "golden age" of button making.

Perhaps He's from Baa Haaboh

Sir: I hate to see the athaletic young New Yorker who is going to jern Poishinø get so much publicity when his just as athaletic kinsman who trains along with me in the New England Division gets none. He is a gaadsman. No rawr recruit, mind you, but a saajent who has qualified as a maaksman and shaap-shooter successively in the past two years.

DON JUAN.

Plattsburg Barracks.

The Last Horse Car Makes Its Last Journey

It is well worth while to chronicle the last trip of the last horse car in New York. *Here* it has been a standing joke for visitors from other cities where horse cars have been almost forgotten, so long is it since they were superseded by the modern electric car. It marks too the passing of an era which was ushered in eighty-five years ago amid great jubilation of the populace, who turned out to see the first public street conveyance in the shape of a dinky little car which ran from Prince to Fourteenth St., and was thought to be a very wonderful creation of a very wonderful and progressive age. And now the horse-drawn car disappears from public view and may take its place in the museum as an exhibit of the utilities of a past age, to be gazed at by the coming generations of air-fliers and submariners as the queer looking contrivance by which their grandfathers were satisfied to get about.

It was on June 24 that the little, old, dilapidated horse car, the last of its kind, went rumbling along Chambers Street, through the arch of the magnificent Municipal building—the sublime looking down on the ridiculous—across the most famous and busiest street in the world, and so on beneath both lines of the elevated roads spanning Chambers Street to the tracks leading north on West Street. This was the last leg of its journey and as it went bumping along how well it reminded the onlooker of many a journey he had taken on just such a car, when it jumped the tracks and went bump, bump, bumping over the cobbles. Then the two old nags set themselves to pull with all their might and main to keep the car moving so that by some happy chance it might bump on to the track again. In the meantime the hapless passengers were thrown hither and thither in an inextricable mix up, some of them dropping off the platform at the risk of life and limb. If the car did come to a stop there was no way of starting it again short of all



ED. H. C. BROWN.

Union Square, 1874. The construction of subways beneath the park caused the removal of the fine trees shown in this picture. Another London view never before shown in this country.

Courtesy Dr. R. S. Barbour.

hands getting out and shoving for all they were worth, and then scrambling aboard again when the car got on the track. The New Yorker is certainly a complacent and good natured soul, for he would sit down after such an experience unruffled and calm, and talk with his neighbor or peruse his paper in perfect tranquility and seeming comfort.

However, these days are all in the past now and this rumbling and rattling little car with its two faithful old horses and the jingling bells, on the last leg of its journey to oblivion, gradually disappears from view—not without a little pang of regretfulness on our part at the passing of an era which has many pleasant and picturesque memories.

The Red Cross

The Red Cross fund of one hundred millions was subscribed in an incredibly short time, giving a very concrete proof of the soundness of the American heart as well as the American pocket. The people are solidly behind the fighting force and regard the Red Cross almost as much an adjunct of our armies as the Quartermasters' department itself, and while it is not a government institution it acts with the full sanction and the hearty cooperation of the government.

The wounded soldier appeals to all that is humane and kindly in our nature, and our sense of justice acknowledges ungrudgingly that he has a claim upon us for the best and most skillful treatment and care that can be provided. And it is just in this particular that the Red Cross deserves and obtains the support of the people. Moreover it is doing it on a very large scale and can only accomplish its full work if supported by the people.

In raising the first great fund of one hundred millions the practical and ingenious method of dividing the workers into teams, each with a captain well known in the social or business world, proved to be very successful. There were thirty teams in all for New York City and

the first three days alone brought in over twenty millions of dollars. The entire country outside of New York City contributed in the same time twenty-three millions more, making the total for that short period forty-three millions and some odd hundred thousand. The balance of the whole, in fact more than the whole—the total being over \$115,000,000—was subscribed in a few days more, making a record which has eclipsed anything heretofore attempted in raising purely voluntary funds.

Valentine's Manual is glad to record this great work as it is largely if not wholly the generous offerings of those who are unable for various reasons, perhaps because they are too old or perhaps too young, to take an active part in the struggle at the front. There is a place where every one can do "his bit" and even if it is only the inglorious one of chipping in when contributions are called for, this great fund shows that those who are left at home will not be found wanting.

Marconi's Welcome

It is not often that practical men are successful speech makers but the following short speech by Marconi the great inventor is a model of its kind and worth reproducing as an expression of the Italian character. The pupils of the William Marconi school at 117th Street and First Avenue which is named for the great inventor and is attended largely by Italian children, tendered him a reception and gave him a heart stirring welcome. In responding to the greeting he said:—

"Boys, Ladies and Gentlemen: I do not know whether I shall be able to reply to the many kind things you have said of me. I do, however, want to express my heartfelt thanks to you for the tremendous reception you have extended to me and also to express the joy it gives me to come here and meet the pupils of the school that has honored me by adopting my name.

"You boys represent the future of this great country and it is the vitality, enthusiasm and patriotism that you show which give to your elders who are now engaged in actual war increased courage to carry on their work. Nothing could please me more than to see children who are preparing to become citizens of the great ally of Italy at such time. We are living in stern times and we must do all in our power to prepare not only to end this terrible struggle victoriously, but also to prepare for the

new conditions which are bound to arise when peace finally comes.

Our countrymen are giving their heart's blood, not for themselves, but to obtain a better world for you. I therefore exhort you to remember that this struggle is for democracy, liberty and mankind. Again I say I will not forget your welcome. Boys—and friends—good-bye."

At the end of the address a bronze bust of himself was presented to him by one of the pupils—a 13-year old boy—modeled by the boy himself. Marconi was deeply affected by this touching tribute to his genius and taking the boy's hand assured the audience that, among the things he would take back to Italy with him, this bust would hold the most cherished place.

James Gordon Bennett's Description of The Empire State in 1835

The late James Gordon Bennett, Sr., was a man of remarkable personality. His advent into journalism marked an epoch in the local history of our city. The following article written by himself is a fair index to the character of the man who for more than half a century wielded irresistible influence on public opinion in New York.

From the First Issue of the Herald May 6, 1835.

New York is truly "an Empire State." In 1830 we had nearly two millions of people in the state, and 20,295 in the city—now probably two and a half millions in the state and 260,000 in the city and suburbs including Brooklyn. We have over 2,000 foreign arrivals a year, 80 millions of imports and 25 millions of exports. We pay 12 millions into the public treasury and expend by the city government alone one and a half millions a year, part of it in poor house champagne dinners. We had in 1834 over 9,082 deaths; births and marriages unknown and unnumbered. We have in the city directory the names of 10,038 mechanics, and probably 25,000 not in the directory—nearly all healthy, hardworking and ingenious men. We have in the same directory a total of 35,510 names, of which 1,592 are cartmen, 2,704 grocers, 3,751 merchants and over 4,000 widows, many of them "fat fair and forty" and having no objections to marry. We have 36 daily papers, 16 of which in the city, issue 17,000 large sheets a day and 25,000 small, the best large morning sheet being the *Courier & Inquirer*, and the best small one the *Morning Herald*, to say nothing of the good old wine of the *Star*. We manufacture goods to the amount of 25 millions a year, and

sell at auction nearly 40 millions. We value the gross amount of our real and personal property from New York to Buffalo at 460 millions. We have 566 miles of canal and 100 miles of railroad and all in use, and yielding a revenue of one and a half million a year, and only 3 millions in debt. We have projected 400 miles of canals, and incorporated railroads to an amount of 34 millions, both of which are intended for speculation and the taking in of the *flats*. We have 89 banks with a capital of 35 millions, a circulation of 17 millions, specie in vault 10 millions, public and private deposits 1 million, and loaned out at interest 85 millions. We have had heretofore only 8 broken banks, with a capital of 5 millions to cheat the mechanics, but in time we may break hereafter a score or two, and thus far outstrip Pennsylvania, Ohio or Kentucky in the art of rifling the poor. We have 6 or 7 colleges, all poor and proud, except Columbia, which is rich and lazy—educating only 100 students a year and yet complaining of hard work. We have 8 or 10 Theological seminaries, for making clergymen, 90 out of 100 of which would make good tillers of the ground. We have over 50 female academies for finishing the education of young ladies, where one-half of the number are “finished,” as we once heard John Randolph of Roanoke say in the House of Representatives, in his flageolet-sounding voice—“finished Mr. Speaker; yes sir, finished for all useful purposes.” We have in State prison 1,492 rogues, but God only knows how many out of prison, preying upon the community in the shape of gamblers, blacklegs, speculators and politicians. We have 6,457 paupers in the poor-house, and double that number going there as fast as intemperance and indolence can carry them. We have about 500 dandies who dress well, wear gold chains, spend first their fathers’ earnings, then their tailor’s, and hotel keeper’s and close their career with a pistol or a glass of laudanum. We have 249 people of fashion, who had an unquestionable grandfather and grandmother and 750 parvenues who like Melchizedick, King of Salem, have neither father nor mother. We buy and sell of each other, in Wall Street, 300 millions of stocks a year, and by the operation only ruin 100 families to make the fortune of 5 or 10 overgrown ones.

And to close all we have twenty-three States and 3 territories lying to the South, the West and East more or less tributary to New York, getting from us our foreign and domestic goods, our fashions, our newspapers, our politics, our thoughts, in exchange for their cotton, their rice, their tobacco, their wheat, their corn, their coal, and “though last not least,” their electoral votes.

Here’s an “empire state” for ye! And yet one half of its magnificence, greatness, power, &c. is behind the curtain and unrevealable till 1845. Scholars talk and twaddle about the States of Greece—the supremacy of Athens—the moral grandeur of Sparta—the magnificence of republican Rome. Mere shadows to New York as she is and means to be.



Unique view of Madison Square in 1874—only a few of the old trees are standing to-day
This view was published in London and never sold in this country.

Courtesy Dr. R. S. Barbour.

A Visit to the Bigelow Homestead

The Birthplace of the Late President of Our Public Library

On the west bank of the Hudson some ninety miles from New York lies Malden—a forgotten metropolis of the early nineteenth century, with scarce a reminder of its former greatness save the frequent appearance on its streets of blue stone. A century ago Malden dreamed dreams, and saw herself the London of the new world.

Were not the great capitolis of Europe situated on the banks of the great rivers miles from the mouth? Would not history repeat itself? What of that upstart New York? It was wrongly situated geographically. Circumstances had combined temporarily to give it a start. But Malden—with unlimited land North, South and West—Malden with the great highway would soon show what was what in cities. And were there not mountains and mountains of blue stone in and all around it? So Malden built great wharves and all the steamers stopped there. She laid out a city in a plan based on the same lines as the Commissioners of New York, which was started in the same year—1807. Houses were built on city lots. Streets were laid out on the familiar checker board plan. Grandfather Bigelow being a learned man knew the whys and wherefores of City building and gave to the newly born metropolis the benefit of his experience.

But something happened to the Blue Stone industry. The steamers no longer stop at Malden. The streets echo not to the tramp of millions of feet but only to the lowing of cattle and the cackle of hens. If it has no Great White Way, it has one with reverse English. The Stygian darkness of other towns is like the rosy dawn compared to the darkness of Malden at night. Even “culled pussons” look white when you meet them in the dark.

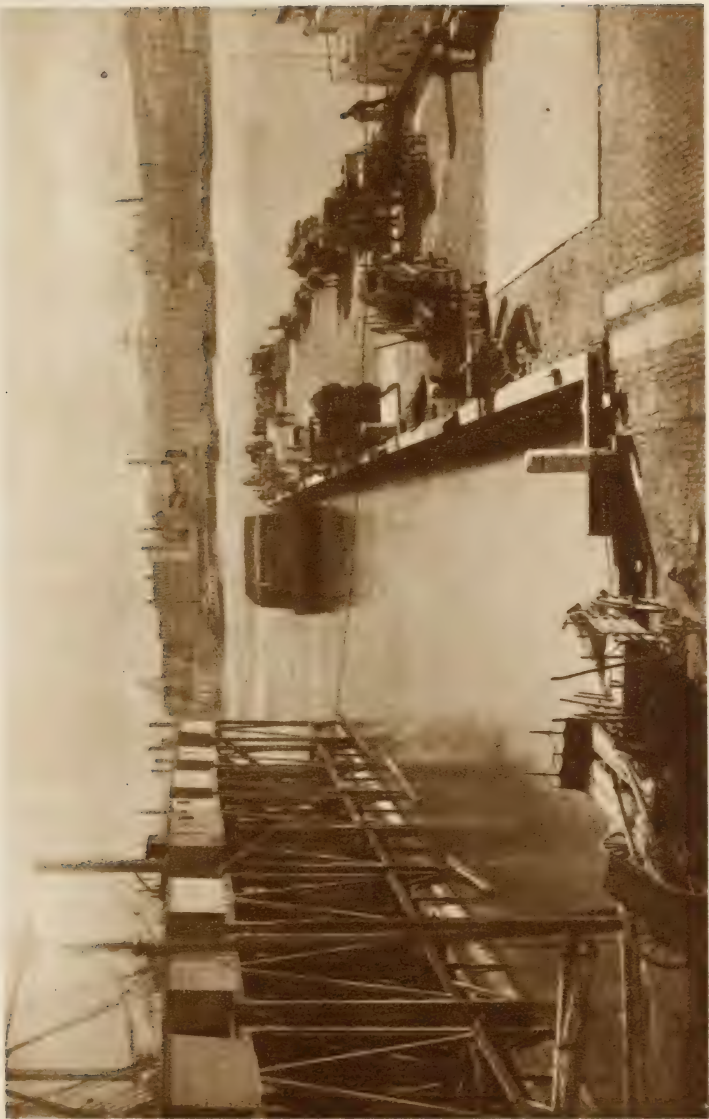
Across the river from the Bigelow Homestead can be seen the blackened walls and charred remains of

historic Clermont, the old home of Chancellor Livingston. From the front porch John Bigelow witnessed Lafayette's arrival at Clermont and the reception accorded him by the Chancellor and his friends.

John Bigelow's life spanned but a few years short of a century. He was the last connecting link with the Golden Age of "Old New York." It seems strange to speak of a man scarcely gone, who was the contemporary and friend of Washington Irving, Fitz-Greene Halleck, William Cullen Bryant, Fenimore Cooper, Charles Dickens and Thackeray. In the Library there is still the copy of the "Life of Washington—With the kind regards of your friend Washington Irving" in the clear cut regular penmanship of New York's greatest author. A copy of Praed's poems, a very popular writer in the mid-Victorian era, is inscribed "From Charles Dickens on his departure from America with many kind wishes." It recalls the visit of this distinguished novelist, while a complete roster of the autographed books would read like a page of American Bibliography.

Scarcely a generation had passed since the death of Franklin when his biographer was born. Franklin's memory was still a mighty influence in public affairs and the great American philosopher grew daily in the esteem of the people.

The latter years of Franklin's life were largely spent abroad, chiefly in Paris, and it was John Bigelow's good fortune to live also for many years in the same atmosphere. As Lincoln's great minister to France during the dark days of our civil war he underwent to a startling degree an experience similar to Franklin's in the Revolution. It was perhaps only natural therefore that he should become the biographer of the great statesman. Fortune threw in his way most of the private papers of Franklin, among them his diary. The latter is now in the library of Mr. Henry E. Huntington who regards it as among his most valued treasures. A cast steel medallion head of the great philosopher graces the Bigelow garden. It is the only one of its kind in the world having been moulded by Capt. Zalinski, inventor of the



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East River at Tenth Street. The old Balance Dock. The forerunner of the present Dry Dock. About 1880.

dynamite gun, during one of his experiments with the latter.

Another interesting item, also in the garden, is the first seal for the Public Library made by the Academy of Munich. It was rejected by the Trustees but is an interesting souvenir of the great institution of which Mr. Bigelow was President and of which as Trustee of the Tilden Will he did so much to create.

But perhaps the most striking memento in all the many interesting and historic memorabilia with which the garden abounds is the marble bust of Samuel J. Tilden which stands at the left of the porch. Notwithstanding the vast sum which was received by the City of New York from the Tilden estate, there is nowhere a statue to the memory of this public spirited citizen. It would seem that the Library at least should have one. The statue at Malden is today the only one in existence to the memory of the Sage of Greystone.

The Old Home To-day

The Bigelow Homestead is now owned and occupied by Poultney Bigelow, his distinguished son. It is maintained in the same primitive style as when grandfather Bigelow brought Miss Isham there as a bride in 1807. There is the same Dutch oven. The same candles to light the way to bed. The same pans and the same four posted bedsteads. The old well sweep still furnishes water as it has done for over a century, and the same Franklin stove supplies heat for the Library, and old grandfathers' clock still chimes out in cathedral tones the passing of the hours, and a wood lot still provides fuel for domestic uses. An old fashioned vegetable and flower garden, sleek, well-fed, pedigreed Jersey cattle, and the Orpingtons, Leghorns and Rhode Island reds furnish the main table supplies, while the fruit trees provide dainties long after the season has passed. Everything is as it was. The sun dial marks only the shining hours and life passes quietly in the old homestead.

Memories of the days at Potsdam and San Souci seem far away. Turbulent scenes in Borneo, Java and the Phillipines seem never to have been and the war-like

implements gathered the world over seem strangely out of place. Poisoned arrows, cruel looking scimitars, blood curdling machetes, swords of Sumari days, countless trophies of a soldier of fortune, strike a jarring note in the present pastoral surroundings. The Iron Gates of the Danube, strenuous days in South Africa, and on the Bulawayo with the ill fated Roger Casement, ship wrecks and moving accidents by floods and field are all very unreal, yet very much in evidence. Viscount Bryce writes in a note, "I have always had a great fondness for the Danube and were I twenty years younger, I would follow your example and take the same delightful way of seeing its romantic shores." In the Library one sits down to write on a table, an exact model of the one on which Luther translated the Bible. It came from Castle Warthburg in the Thuringen Forest. On the wall is a portrait of Emperor William dated 1888, the end of his first year as Kaiser of Germany. It bears a message: "With my very best thanks for your kind sketch of me Wilhelm" and refers to the article in the Century by Bigelow reviving the events of this apparently auspicious reign. In the hallway is a still earlier portrait, 1880, of the Emperor with a frank, open, boyish face in his student days. Many others of still earlier and perhaps more interesting days, are about the house but never shown. They cover the period of Bigelow's personal friendship with the Emperor, which continued uninterruptedly till the trend of Prussianism became unmistakable and a parting of the ways inevitable. It is an undoubted fact that Emperor William never had, nor was it in his power to have, a more unselfish, genuine friendship with any human being on earth than he had with Poultney Bigelow. Rainy afternoons in the attic of the old Palace at Sans Souci, when Prince William, Prince Henry, Poultney and another boy played Indians, when Bigelow was the Heap Big Chief and delighted the two little German boys with his realistic rendering of the redskins war cry—those are the memories that puzzle one and throw a strange glamour on the sinister events of the present day. What would not the historian of the future give for a personal first hand account of



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Hudson Street, north from Chambers, 1863; the freight car is standing just outside of the Hudson Railroad depot, which was located here.

these memorable days! It is hard to get. I led gently up to the subject on a recent visit. Bigelow sat at the piano idly strumming a vagrant air. "Yes," he replied, which was no reply at all, "I think some of the folk lore songs I have heard sung by the natives of Borneo deserve preservation—listen." And off he went into as delightful a medley of curious airs as I have never before been privileged to hear. One had to admit the weirdness, the tragedy, the joyousness of the strange music as it unfolded. But you listened in vain for an answer to your query.

Near the piano is the photograph of a slim almost frail looking young man and below it is a letter. It is dated Oyster Bay, L. I., Aug. 2nd, 1882, and begins "Dear Poultney" and reads in part "By jove old man you had a narrow escape." Elsewhere in the letter referring to an invitation for an outing, the writer bewails the fact that "he is now a married man and does not know how Mrs. R. would treat such a desertion in spite of her fondness for the instigator of it." Needless to say the writer is none other than our hero T. R.

A beautiful bronze bust of Sitting Bull who slew General Custer, and probably the only one ever modeled from a living Indian is a present from the late J. Kennedy Tod. It is by Kemeys whose group in Central Park is still so much admired. All around the walls are remembrances from famous men and women. Mark Twain inscribes his books, "To Poultney Bigelow with the love of Mark Twain." Henry W. Stanley is seen as a White Friar and his portrait recalls the fact that it was taken at the club dinner given him at Anderton's in London in 1890, just when he had emerged from darkest Africa. He is shown holding a lighted candle against that part of the world which his labors had just illuminated.

It is fitting that Gertrude Atherton, the great, great niece of Benjamin Franklin, should be represented by a portrait in her girlish days indited to the "One and only Poultney Bigelow," nor is it strange that Frances Hodgson Burnett should say "From the keeper of the Deer Park to one of the Dears."

Carroll Beckwith is remembered with a painting of the original Gibson Girl taken from the model Gibson was then using in Paris and from which this famous series originated. R. Caton Woodville who painted the last portrait of King Edward, sends a spirited drawing of a horse inscribed "To my friend." Mrs. E. R. Thomas is represented by a charming portrait of Billy Burke. Miss Dewing Woodward by Autumn Voices, Samuel Isham by a painting ultimately designed for the Malden Library. Thure de Thulstrup, Alfred Parsons, R. F. Zogbaum are among the other artists who have delighted to honor this friend of theirs by some little personal memento. James Russell Lowell, John Hay, Elihu Root and many others must be mentioned ere the list of friends is closed.

One must not forget the medallion bust of John Bigelow which occupies the place of honor in the front court. Nor the curious little headstone which flanks the front stoop inscribed to "Corporal Peter Snyder of Co. H., N. Y. Infantry."

Snyder was the name Joe Jefferson bestowed upon Rip Van Winkle's dog and, as the scene of Rip's long slumber is right back of the house. Mr. Bigelow gave the homeless headstone a final resting place.

The master of the house arrayed in the picturesque costume of the French peasant, blue shirt, loosely fitting corduroy trousers, the whole surmounted by an immense towering Mexican sombrero, bids you a friendly farewell. And you depart with the curious sensation of having lived for a time in a world strangely different from the one that awaits you in New York.



"The National Theatre"

At the corner of Church and Leonard Streets. Leased by James W. Wallack in 1837. It then became New York's leading theatre until it was destroyed by fire.
From a rare lithograph in the collection of Mr. Robert Goelet.

New York's Welcome to the War Commissions

An historic event or rather a succession of events which will be remembered and talked of long after the great war is ended, is the reception of the War Commissions to this country from France, Great Britain and Italy. On Wednesday, May 9th, New York welcomed the French mission headed by M. Rene Viviano, Vice President of the Council of Ministers, and Marshall Joffre, the great soldier of France who turned back the hosts of Germany and saved democracy from extinction. Marshall Joffre who, as the hero of the Marne, will stand for all time as the soldier who won the most momentous battle in the history of the world, was acclaimed with tremendous enthusiasm to the very end of the route on Fifth Ave., the home of Henry C. Frick, where the commission were guests during their stay in New York.

Two days later, Friday May 11th, the British war Commission headed by Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and formerly Prime Minister of Great Britain, arrived. The reception of the British Commission was no less enthusiastic than that of the French, and on both occasions the streets were lined with hundreds of thousands of people eager to give the visitors the very heartiest of welcomes. The buildings all along the way of the procession from the landing place at the Battery to the City Hall, and from there to the end of the route at the residence of Vincent Astor on Fifth Ave., whose guests they were, were decorated with all the colors of the Allies and flags of these nations in abundance. The sight was inspiring and will be remembered as an event of exceptional interest.

Mayor Mitchell on both occasions welcomed the commissions in speeches which could not be excelled for their happy and exceedingly well expressed sentiments. Joseph H. Choate, the grand old man of New York whose death a few days later was so deeply mourned accompanied both the missions and presented them to the Mayor.

The Italian War Commission did not arrive until June 21, but was tendered a reception equally enthusiastic. The Prince of Udine, a distinguished naval officer and cousin of the King, headed the commission. Guglielmo Marconi, the great inventor who is also a soldier of Italy, was one of the Commission. The City's great Italian population was out in force, and thousands, not of Italian birth, came out to cheer and welcome these brave and distinguished men.

We had several pictures of the most important points of the route of the Commissions painted by our own artist Miss Alice Heath, and we have reproduced them elsewhere in this number as mementos of these great historic events in which our city played her part well.



Peter Stuyvesant's Army Entering New Amsterdam

WASHINGTON IRVING'S DESCRIPTION OF STUYVESANT'S ARMY

FIRST of all came the Van Bummels, who inhabit the pleasant borders of the Bronx—these were short fat men, wearing exceeding large trunk breeches, and are renowned for feats of the trencher—they were the first inventors of suppawn or mush-and-milk. Close in their rear marched the Van Vlotens, of Kaatskill, most horrible quaffers of new cider, and arrant braggarts in their liquor. After them came the Van Pelts, of Groodt Esopus, dexterous horsemen mounted upon goodly switch-tailed steeds of the Esopus breed—these were mighty hunters of minks and musk-rats, whence came the word Peltry. Then the Van Nests, of Kinderhook, valiant robbers of birds' nests, as their name denotes; to these, if reports may be believed, are we indebted for the invention of slap-jacks, or buckwheat cakes. Then the Van Higginbottoms, of Wapping's Creek; these came armed with ferules and birchen rods, being a race of schoolmasters, who first discovered the marvellous sympathy between the seat of honor and the seat of intellect, and that the shortest way to get knowledge into the head, was, to hammer it into the bottom.

FROM WASHINGTON IRVING'S WHIMSICAL DESCRIPTION IN HIS FAMOUS
HISTORY OF NEW YORK
THE BOSTON PUBLISHER

[Text continued from folding Plate.]

Then the Van Grolls of Anthony's Nose, who carried their liquor in fair round pottles, by reason they could not bouse it out of their canteens, having such rare long noses. Then the Gardeniers, of Hudson and thereabouts distinguished by many triumphant feats, such as robbing water-melon patches smoking rabbits out of their holes, and the like; and by being great lovers of roasted pig's tails; these were the ancestors of the renowned congressman of that name. Then the Van Hoesens, of Sing-Sing, great choiristers and players upon the jews-harp; these marched two and two, singing the great song of St. Nicholas. Then the Couenhovens, of Sleepy Hollow; these gave birth to a jolly race of publicans, who first discovered the magic artifice of conjuring a quart of wine into a pint bottle. Then the Van Kortlandts, who lived on the wild banks of the Croton, and were great killers of wild ducks, being much spoken of for their skill in shooting with the long bow. Then the Van Bunschotens, of Nyack and Kakiat, who were the first that did ever kick with the left foot; they were gallant bush-whackers and hunters of raccoons by moonlight. Then the Van Winkles, of Haerlem, potent suckers of eggs, and noted for running of horses, and running up of scores at taverns; they were the first that ever winked with both eyes at once. Lastly came the KNICKERBOCKERS, of the great town of Schaghticoke, where the folk lay stones upon the houses in windy weather, lest they should be blown away. These derive their name, as some say, from Knicker, to shake, and Beker, a goblet, indicating thereby that they were sturdy toss-pots of yore; but in truth, it was derived from Knicker, to nod, and Boeken, books; plainly meaning that they were noddors or dozers over books from them did descend the writer of this history.

Such was the legion of sturdy bush-beaters that poured in at the grand gate of New Amsterdam; the Stuyvesant manuscript indeed speaks of many more, whose names I omit to mention, seeing that it behoves me to hasten to matters of greater moment.

History Making in Its Practical Side

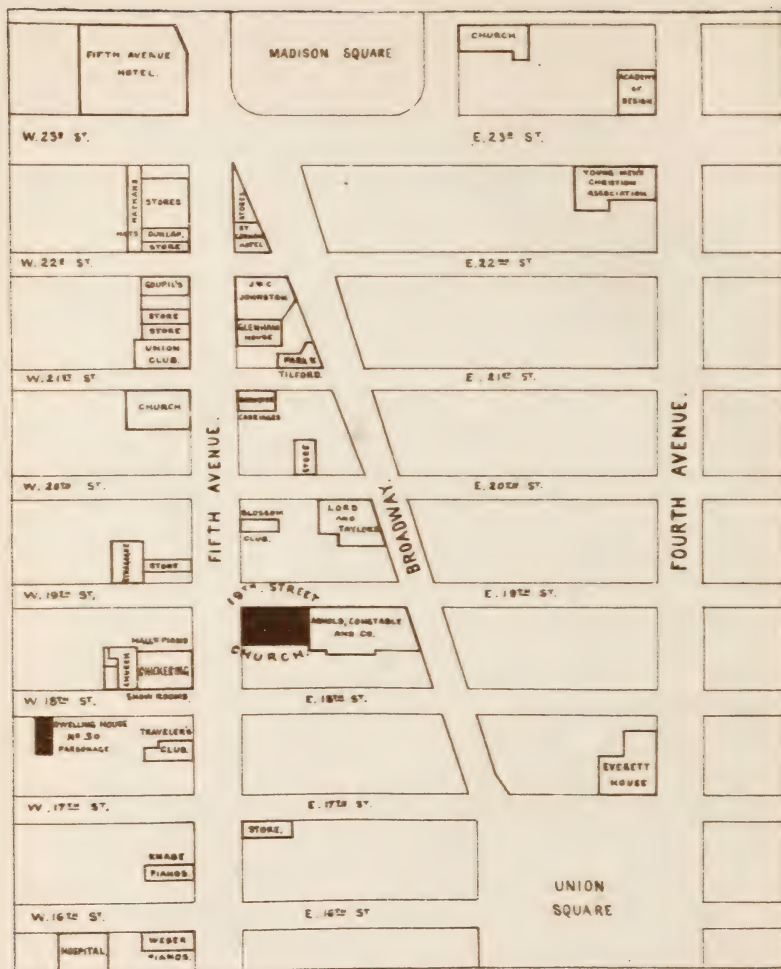
Work of Sparks, Bancroft, Stokes

Mr. John Spencer Bassett has written a very interesting work in his Middle Group of American Historians. We learn through his pages some of the inside workings of a great history in the making. And what is equally interesting, some of the financial results accruing to the writers.

Only a few achieve any monetary reward. The amount of labor involved is something none of us quite appreciate. Bancroft's first volume of his History of the United States began in 1832 and his last appeared in 1882. Here we have exactly half a century devoted to one subject. We should deduct at least ten years for time spent in the diplomatic service. The remaining forty were occupied in various trips to European countries in search of material and in making transcripts from original manuscripts thus obtained. This material is now in the New York Public Library, having come into its possession from the old Lenox Library. It consists of over two hundred and ten bound volumes. His original manuscript and originals, consisting of the valuable Samuel Adams papers, in which letters from Revolutionary leaders total 1,300 pieces, to say nothing of the Minutes of the Boston Committee of Correspondence; notes and proceedings of the Massachusetts Assembly, and co-related material. It would take many pages of the Manual merely to enumerate the different items of this imposing collection.

The material collected by Jared Sparks, the first of our Revolutionary writers and for many years the authority on Washington, involved titanic labor extending over many years. His "Life of Washington" contains 12 volumes and includes nearly all of Washington's personal correspondence—a collection involving years of patient research and constant investigation.





A plan of the Fifth Avenue section from Sixteenth to Twenty-third Street, 1875.
Showing the encroachment of retail establishments
into this fine residential district.

In all, Sparks left to Harvard College no less than one hundred and ninety-three bound volumes and bundles of transcripts and original manuscript. It is one of the most valuable collections in the United States. A calendar of 88 pages was necessary to record the various items. They are arranged under different headings, English, French, Spanish and miscellaneous.

Concerning the financial cost of this part of the work to these men, Bancroft estimated at one time that seventy-five thousand dollars would not be excessive. And when one considers the vast amount of foreign travel also involved and the number of years spent in the task, this sum does not seem exaggerated, especially when one considers the expenditures of Mr. Stokes in connection with his present work on the *Iconography of New York*.

The work on this book commenced, the author tells us in his preface, in the summer of 1908. That is now practically ten years ago and only two volumes out of the four projected have as yet made their appearance. There is no published statement of disbursements. The very numerous references to the distinguished workers in London, Paris, The Hague, Florence and other foreign capitols indicates that the staff of assistants was very large in that quarter of the field, while it is a well known fact that nothing was omitted on this side of the world to enlist the services and co-operation of the ablest investigators and experts available.

Another feature of the Stokes work, in which it stands apart from all other known histories is the almost incredible wealth of illustration with which its pages are illuminated. And in this connection we do not use the word illustration in its commonly accepted term. For the pictures shown in *Iconography* are contemporary views of the period under consideration and are not used merely to adorn the pages.

Those of us who know the cost of rare and popular prints of old New York can form a slight idea of the enormous expense involved in a work of this kind, and it is quite safe to say that no country, let alone a single city, will ever again be the recipient of such a gracious

compliment as Mr. Stokes has paid to the city of his birth in his remarkable work. Unlike Bancroft, Stokes has limited his work to a paltry few hundred copies. As a result it will never be generally known to his countrymen, and what should have been the common property of all New Yorkers is doomed to be the choice possession of only the few.

It is to be hoped that the original manuscripts, the correspondence (in 1912 this item alone covered over 2,500 pieces) and the transcripts, will be left to some New York City institution particularly qualified to display and care for them.



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Fifth Avenue at Nineteenth Street.

Central Presbyterian Church. Sold at auction, 1875. Later the site of Arnold, Constable & Company, Wholesale Department. The Church was re-erected at Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue. Demolished, 1917.

An Old New York School

By Eveline Warner Brainerd

It was in midsummer of 1816 that a young and, if her middle age told truly of her youth, a beautiful English woman opened a little school in what was then the upper part of the city of New York. Some twenty years before, there had come to seek their fortune in the growing town on Manhattan Island, a sturdy Kentish family named Boorman. Active citizens of their new home they proved, and two of the children, Esther and James, we know had more than common weight and influence. Early in life Esther Boorman Smith found herself with two little daughters to support, and with few enough occupations to choose from. Not even women teachers were needed as they are to-day, for the public free school was still an experiment and but two existed in the city. Small private schools there were a-plenty, for the most part short-lived ventures, and though often carried on by women, most of the instructors were men. Indeed, in this very year was opened a most promising school under the patronage of Drs. Gardiner Spring and J. B. Romeyne and George Griffin, Esq., two of the most influential clergymen and one of the most noted lawyers of the time. However, 1816 was a good year in the new land, and so there appeared in the "Evening Post" for July 11 the following advertisement: "Mrs. E. Smith's establishment for the board and tuition of young ladies, No. 3 Hudson Square, is now in readiness for the reception of pupils as boarders or day boarders. The different branches of education by the most approved masters. Further information may be had on application to Mrs. S., and those to whom she is unknown are respectfully referred to the following gentlemen: the Rev. Dr. Mason, Samuel Boyd, Esq., Dr. J. H. Rogers, and Peter Radcliff, Esq."

Esther Smith is described in later years as not only a very beautiful woman, but of great charm of

manner, of marvelous patience, and without thought of self. A lovable personality this, which well explains the devotion she won from her own family. But she must have had as well, in those early days, qualities that made for business success. Backed and encouraged as she always was by her brother, James Boorman, she had evidently her share of the canny foresight and determination that soon made this young man one of the powerful merchants of the town. One recognizes his unerring and daring real estate sense in the location of the little school near the new church. St. John-in-the-Fields, as it was fittingly named. It is described as a "missionary enterprise, the church set on the outskirts of civilization opposite a dreary marsh, covered with brambles and bulrushes and tenanted with frogs and water-snakes." The tract was part of the Anneke Jans farm, and whether a missionary enterprise or not, Mrs. Smith was quite right in believing that Trinity Corporation knew, as usual, what it was doing with its property. Nevertheless, by the early twenties this had become one of the most select and delightful regions of the town. The stately church looked down on stately homes, and the marsh and the frogs were of the past. General Schuyler, John Ericsson, Dr. Mason, and the family of Alexander Hamilton, were among those who dwelt in the broad Flemish brick houses with their brown stone porticos and fine iron railings and wrens, bluebirds and orioles, built undisturbed, and where old Cisco, the negro gardener, puttered peacefully among his trees and flowers.

Although the first month brought but one pupil, gradually came more, and it is curious to note, by means of the advertising columns, the rise and disappearance of school after school, while that of "Mrs. E. Smith" persists, seemingly with so few vicissitudes that not only does she never deign in her notices to explain what is taught or how, or at what prices, but she now and then serenely omits the address, sure that every one knows where to find her "establishment for young ladies." One almost wishes she had been a little less successful, or a little less dignified, whichever it were. We could have

gleaned much knowledge had she been as communicative as Miss Eliza Woffendale, who for years announced her "pleasure in instructing young lady boarders" at forty dollars per quarter; or as Miss Oran, of whose writing master, Mr. Dolbeare, "a beautiful hand may be acquired in one quarter"; or as those trustees of the Female High School, that capstone of feminine education, who offered "English, French, composition, rhetoric, penmanship, arithmetic, algebra, and the other branches of mathematics, bookkeeping if required, ancient and modern history, natural, experimental and moral philosophy, plain, fine, and ornamental needlework," at six dollars a quarter without French, and fourteen with.

Despite the reserve of the Smith advertisements, from these contemporary schools and from our knowledge of the city of those days one may guess a little of the life at 3 Hudson Square. Vauxhall, a small edition of the London playground, was near by. Castle Garden, then a similar amusement place, and Poole's Museum were in their heyday. The shops advertised bombazine, juniper berries, and commodities of which we now know hardly the names and must guess the use. The bookstores provided for the schools red and black ink powder and sand and quills, Peter Parley's Arithmetic, Uncle Jacob Abbott's Lessons, Goodrich's History, and Morse's Geography, and announced the arrival from the other side of Jane Porter's newest novel and the opening chapters of "Quentin Durward."

Probably some of Mrs. Smith's boarding pupils came from New Jersey; for, even after the opening of Fulton's first ferry, in 1822, young ladies did not cross the Hudson daily. We know that some came from up the State, for these had to go home before the river closed in the early winter, returning when the ice broke in the spring. Apparently there was a short vacation in April and one in August, schools announcing their opening in May and in September. In the earliest years of the school, before the park was in order, there was skating in Hudson Square, and so near was it to the country that a customary spring treat was a trip to a farm at Broadway and Fourth Street to gather strawberries.

September fifth, 1822, the "Post" has this announcement: "Mrs. Smith's boarding school will be opened on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at the house on the Eighth Avenue, formerly occupied by Mrs. Brute, about a half mile above Love Lane, between the dwellings of Richard Harris, Esq., and the Messrs. Moses. Should the parents of any of her day scholars be desirous of a temporary residence for them that they may enter immediately on their studies, Mrs. Smith will be able to receive a few. Letters addressed to Mrs. Smith through the Post Office will be attended to."

Love Lane was well out in the country by Chelsea Village, running into Eighth Avenue from the Bloomingdale Road, near what is now Twenty-first Street. So this new house was in the Thirties, then open country, with fields sloping down to the river. Probably this move was on account of the yellow fever epidemic, so severe that season as to force the shutting off of a portion of the city to the south of Hudson Square.

In 1834 Mrs. Smith reopened her school "at the corner of Beach and Varick Streets, say 23 Varick Street." This odd indecision as to the number was settled before the year's directory was published, for in that Mrs. Smith appears with twenty other of the "principal female seminaries of the city." Only one of these was as far up town as St. Mark's Place. James Boorman had by this time become one of the notable men of the city. He had been active in founding the University of the City of New York and he was now interested in the improvement of the region where the new college was building at Seventh Street. The ancient Potter's Field and gallows ground had been turned into Washington Square and a number of wealthy men were building homes about its freshly laid out lawns and walks. Mr. Boorman built the fine old house of light red brick with white trimming, still standing at the eastern corner of Fifth Avenue and the Square, and above two more houses, 1 and 3 Fifth Avenue, for his sister's school. In September, 1835, the school opened in this new home, and it was in this year also that there came a piece of rare good fortune not only to Mrs.



PHOTO H. H. TIEMAN

Broadway at Eighth Street — The Sinclair House — Originally the favorite headquarters of the New York booksellers. Demolished, 1900.

Smith, to whom it meant years of warm friendship, but to thousands of young women who, in the next thirty years, were to come under the new teacher's strong and wise influence. Lucy Green had been a pupil in the school and before that had studied under Lucretia Bancroft, sister of the historian, and Dorothea L. Dix, that pioneer of prison reform, and she shared their qualities of earnestness and high principle. She had, too, the advantage, at that time uncommon for women, of a season of foreign travel.

Cholera had visited the city severely in 1834, and this may have been the "severe contagious illness" which we are told had for a time a serious effect on the prosperity of the school. Certainly the strictest economy was at this time needful before the continued success of the enterprise that had served the city for twenty years was assured. What is doubtless Mrs. Smith's last advertisement appeared in March, 1838. The change of the school year points to the change in town life, in which the summer had become definitely holiday time. It reads: "Mrs. E. Smith, formerly of Hudson Square, deems it essential to announce that she is about to relinquish her school as reported, but that it will be continued under her personal superintendence for a limited number of pupils. Mrs. Smith has adopted the system of three terms in the year of full three months each, the vacation being from the first of July to the twentieth of September." The following season the notice is from the Misses Lucy M. and Mary R. Green, who, "having taken the establishment for many years conducted by Mrs. E. Smith, first in Hudson Square and since in its present location, will recommence the school at the close of the vacation on Tuesday, Sept. 10th. Miss Lucy M. Green has held responsible situations with Mrs. Smith during the last four years, and it will be the care of the Misses Green substantially to preserve the regulations and course of instruction heretofore observed." Though there be no one left now to tell us of personal knowledge what manner of teacher was the head mistress who ruled the school through its first quarter century, it needs not the statement in William Allen Butler's sketch of Miss

Green to assure us that "it numbered among its pupils the daughters of many of the leading men of the city and elsewhere, who valued the moral and religious tone which characterized the life and activities of the school, as well as the thorough instruction which it imparted." The foundation was ready for the new builder, and she was eminently fitted to her task. The sister, Mary Green, had charge of the younger children, but it is Miss Lucy who lives so vividly in the memory of all who knew her. Strict and severe she was, absolutely just, and with a fund of tenderness hidden beneath her outward manner and a sunny smile that her pupils never forgot. Shallowness and vanity were to her the unforgivable sins, and plain clothing, no jewelry, and simple pleasures figured large in her creed. Quakerlike in dress, wearing always cloth gowns of ankle length, and heelless shoes, her only ornament her beautiful hair, she was a noticeable and impressive figure in those decades of hoop-skirts and furbelows.

Again there had been no mistake in the choice of location. Washington Square and lower Fifth Avenue became, as James Boorman and his confreres intended they should, the most notable residential section of the town, and the school, in its broad, generous, dignified brick building (for No. 3 was given up and No. 1 enlarged), was for the next thirty years perhaps easily the leading school for girls in the city. It was not so made, however, by any deference to fashion or luxury. Indeed, a simplicity that may bespeak still scant means is in that early requirement that at the call to dinner each young lady should carry her chair from the school to the dining-room, and carry it, moreover, "quietly and in a genteel manner," and in those wash-rooms furnished with long wooden sinks, white crockery bowls, and large tin dippers.

To quote again from Mr. Butler, "It was wholly foreign to the purpose of Miss Green to give the character or repute of a fashionable school to the institution. . . . Her aim was rather to mould and train the minds that came under her care by developing the highest sense of duty in the exercise of every faculty. . . . She im-



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Wall Street Ferry to Brooklyn—1853.

Interesting view of the old times shipping in the East River. From a lithograph by Whitefield.
From the Havemeyer collection.

pressed her own personality upon the scholars, particularly in the direction of the education of the conscience and the strengthening of principle." Rigid though her requirements were,—in fact, because of their unyielding independence and high idealism,—the repute of the school grew, and for years boarders and day pupils numbered between two and three hundred.

With the highest ideals of the position and the power of woman in the home, Miss Green sought to train for the home, and she trained well and wisely in her generation; indeed, in some ways beyond her generation. Text-book and lecturer did not satisfy her. Her girls were expected to look further and were familiar figures at the New York Society Library, then around the block in University Place, and the Astor Library in Lafayette Place. French, German, Italian, Latin, were taught, and if Greek were omitted, the reading of the *Iliad* in English was a part of the course in literature. How little she inclined toward easy lessons may be gathered by this extract from the journal of her brother, Andrew H. Green, whose advice and aid counted for much in the school and who was in 1844 teaching a class in American history. He had been planning, he writes, a set of lectures "on the constitution and jurisprudence of our country, making them rather general and simple. To do this philosophically I shall have to commence about the beginning of the fourteenth century and take a review of all the nations of Europe at this date, gradually bringing the features in each which bear on the formation of society in this country together till I come to the Declaration of Independence. Then the course will be clear." A large proposition this, and one does not wonder that he seems doubtful of accomplishing it.

Herself an excellent teacher, Miss Green knew how to choose her helpers. Many came from the Union Theological Seminary, thus keeping the tradition of the school that had always been affiliated with the Presbyterian and Dutch elements in the city. Among the men and women noted in their day, or whose names are still familiar, are those of Dr. George B. Cheever, eloquent preacher of the Church of the Puritans and doughty

temperance fighter; Henry J. Raymond, founder of the "Times"; Annie Botta, leader of perhaps the only salon New York ever possessed; Felix Foresti, professor at both the University and Columbia; Clarence Cook; Lyman Abbott; and Elihu Root, then a young man fresh from college, whose classes had to be duly chaperoned.

In 1867 came a new teacher, a tall young lady, dark-haired and keen-eyed. Reared among the Orange County hills, she had been educated at the historic Montgomery Academy, which, still doing this country good service, was already a quarter century old when 3 Hudson Square welcomed its lone scholar. The Academy had sent generations of students out into the world before one class gave two remarkable educators to this city, Frances E. Graham, and her youthful rival in mathematics, the beloved Dean Van Amringe of Columbia. Miss Green, in the height of her success, after thirty busy and honored years was ready to retire to the quiet country home in Massachusetts. After watching her new helper two years she made up her mind that here she had found one of the force and the will to carry on her work. The proposition was made to the young teacher, to whom, to quote from Miss Margaret M. Graham, "this honor was so unexpected that she at first declined, but after much thought and persuasion consented and with her sisters endeavored carefully to carry out the ideas of her predecessors."

There must have been a kinship in character between these two, both gentlewomen of the old school, for the words in which they are described by their pupils to-day are curiously alike. Miss Graham, too, was severe, strict, but absolutely just, of stern principle, of high ideals, while beneath a precise manner lay a warm sympathy and understanding. But the likeness did not extend to appearance. The new head mistress was tall, slender, stately, and though one can hardly imagine her in hoops or frills, her black silk gown, the rustle of which was a warning to every lazy girl within hearing, belonged to her type quite as did Miss Lucy's short cloth frock to hers.

Various staid customs that long persisted under the Misses Graham, must, one fancies, have come down from the old regime. That clearing of the Sunday supper-table, when the dishes were passed from hand to hand till gathered in assorted piles at the lower end of the long line, surely came from a simpler day. Improving topics were introduced from time to time at meals, and there has been preserved a classic reply from one gentle and diffident maiden to the question, "What would you do were you thrown on your own resources to-morrow?" "I think I should go and live with Uncle John" was her happy solution. If these pupils were from the "first families," this did not relieve the teachers of care of more than minds and morals, and the youngsters of the primary department were met at the door by a kindly guardian whom they greeted with an "obligatory grin" and turned up nails, before the password, "J'ai dix, Mademoiselle," which meant that they were on time and in order, let them enter. The morning greeting, in which the pupils, rising at their desks, repeated in unison, "Good morning, Miss Graham," and then answered to the roll-call by a memorized verse of the Bible, was an ancient function.

But the Sunday of the boarding pupils, the "young ladies of the family," as they were always called, was the most characteristic feature of the Green and Graham training. The day began with morning prayers at half-past seven, the pupils reading in turn, generally more than once, singing and prayer closing the exercises. After breakfast at eight the pupils attended to their rooms as usual, then came down for the Bible class, which lasted till the first church bell. All walked in procession to the First Presbyterian Church, save the few who stopped on the way at the Church of the Ascension. The few moments between service and dinner were to be employed in the learning of hymns. At the close of dinner each young woman was expected to give "a thought from the sermon," altogether the most dreaded item in the day's program, calling as it did for a quotation from a sermon that one's teacher also had heard. There followed a brief interval into which could be tucked

another verse of one's hymn! The afternoon Bible class closed with the first bell for afternoon service, and on returning from church, if one were wise, one studied one's hymn till evening prayers, which preceded the half-past six supper. After supper, with chairs pushed back from the table, each girl recited the hymn that had safely occupied all the leisure moments of the day. "When this was over," comments an old student, "great peace reigned in our hearts, for with the exception of hymn singing in the ladies' parlor till early bedtime the program for the day was ended."

One would like to know if the school text with which each newcomer in the Green and the Graham schools had to answer to her name, were learned also in Hudson Square. One somehow fancies that a very weary teacher chose it with a grim enjoyment of the second clause. "But as touching brotherly love ye need not that I write unto you, for ye yourselves are taught of God to love one another. . . . Study to be quiet and to do your own business and to work with your own hands as we have commanded you, that ye may walk honestly toward them that are without, and that ye may have lack of nothing."

That of which custom was but the index, the spirit and aim of the old school, continued unchanged; and this it was that held so many of the old patrons and brought to the Misses Graham children and grandchildren of the Green and the Smith connections. To Miss Graham as to Miss Green, religion was the main-spring of conduct and the Bible the absolute guide of daily life. Though the boarders had naturally more Bible training than the day scholars, no one was long under the Graham influence without feeling the religious element that entered every department of the school life. A professor who had known Miss Graham well, when asked for some analysis of her as an educator, answered instantly, "She was a character builder," and in these words he precisely described her power. Scholarship, attainment—these were good, but of value

only as the result of honest work and as used for high purpose.

No more than their predecessors did the Misses Graham bid for notice by advertising success or numbers, or yielding their views of sound training. Indeed, the advertising sense of both these principals was so ill developed that the daily walks of the "young ladies of the family" were taken in two divisions lest the whole number in line, swinging briskly along the Avenue, should attract too much attention. The naive criticism of one disappointed pupil describes the attitude of the school. "There 's no style here," complained the dissatisfied damsel. "The main things thought of are study and courteous behavior."

But if the aims of the teachers were the same, the city had altered almost beyond recognition. When in 1881 the move was made to No. 63, the stately house at the northeast corner of Thirteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, the lower avenue had passed its prime, and no longer could any one region boast the position it had held. Neither were schools of advanced standing any longer rare, and methods were changing. The preparatory school was taking the place of the school of general training, for the woman's college had come. With it came better trained women teachers, and the invasion of women into the field of men was being gently and surely accomplished in the private schools long before the portentous phrase had terrified the timid. Fortunately the invasion was not entirely complete, and there were still lecturers from outside. There was Professor Braman, so gentle, so frail, seemingly so old, that from his looks one fancied he might have taught "natural and experimental philosophy" in the schoolroom at Hudson Square. There was still Clarence Cook, most inspiring, most unsystematic of lecturers, who managed to fit several hours with da Vinci's sketchbooks into his course in English literature. Professor Fiske delivered some of his finest lectures from a tiny platform, quite too small for his portly person; and among the later men were Professor Means, Professor Fairchild, Dr. Leighton Williams, and Dr. John D. Quackenbos. But Mr. Tavenor, who taught

Miss Green's young ladies to read with expression, and the sarcastic Mr. Wilder, who frightened the timid out of what expression they might naturally have had, and was rewarded by enthusiastic admiration, had long given place to their successors. Mr. Jackson, who taught a fine, legible Italian hand, as many of his old pupils can testify to-day, had vanished, and Mr. Dolmage, too, had retired from the arduous business of watching his pupils imitate his neatly written copies. The "English angular" and Mrs. Skinner for a time reigned in their stead, and helped to break the precedent that had come down from the beginning of the century, when, to judge by the advertisements, penmanship was entirely a masculine art. Madame Lancon held Monsieur Aspin's desk, and never French master inspired more awe than did that stern Huguenot lady. French was a specialty under both Miss Green and Miss Graham. It was the rule that all conversation between pupils during the school hours must be in French, and one must one's self report failure to obey, a regulation that caused those of tender conscience anxious searchings of memory before the roll-call. Mademoiselle Giobe in early days, and later the genial Madame English and then Madame Wainwright, the friend of the later generation of students, presided at the daily afternoon conversation hours, from four to five and five to six, when the girls brought their mending and had their stitches supervised along with their accent and their grammar.

The city did not stop changing in 1881. It went on faster and faster. In 1893 the new house at Seventy-second Street and Broadway seemed a permanent location, but in fourteen years business had crept close, making it untenable, and the move was made to the present beautiful home at 42 Riverside Drive. It was in 1910, after forty years of devoted labor, that the Misses Graham retired, giving up the school to Mr. and Mrs. Miner. Mrs. Miner, as Miss White, had been a successful teacher in the school some years before, so that for the third time it was handed on to one who knew and respected its traditions and its aims.

The Merchants' Association of New York

The Merchants' Association of New York is one of the newer but withal a most aggressive commercial organization. It contains over 5,000 of the City's leading business and professional men, all devoted to the purpose expressed in the motto of The Association — "To Foster the Trade and Welfare of New York."

Its early history begins with its formation in the dry goods district in 1897. The prime mover in the organization was William F. King, a member of the wholesale dry goods firm of Calhoun Robbins & Co., It was incorporated under the Membership Corporation Law of New York, which provides that the members shall chose a board of directors, who, in turn, shall elect officers.

The directors also appoint the heads of bureaus, who perform the routine work of the organization. Each bureau has a supervising committee. The bureaus of the Association at present are as follows:

The Bureau of Research, which investigates questions presented, collects information bearing upon them, and assists committees in their consideration; the Traffic Bureau, the Publicity Bureau, Trade Bureau, which stimulates the sale of American products in foreign markets, assists members who desire to find new markets for their products abroad, the Industrial Bureau, which brings industries to New York City by finding suitable locations and pointing out the advantages which they will obtain by establishing themselves here; the Convention Bureau, the Membership Bureau, the Legislative Bureau, which follows legislation both in Albany and in Washington which is of interest to New York City, publishes abstracts of important bills for the information of members and supplies information relating to pending legislation.

The Association also has an organization of its members known as the Members' Council. In this sub-organization, all the members are divided into groups in accor-

dance with their several fields of activity. The men best qualified to discuss the question under consideration attend these meetings as guests of the Association.

The Association has a long list of achievements to its credit. When it was organized there was a plan on foot among the City officials to make a contract between New York City and the Ramapo Water Company, which would have involved the City in an expenditure of \$100,000,000, and would have left it at the end of the contract period without any adequate public water supply. The Merchants' Association led the attack upon this scheme, spending \$40,000 in arousing public opinion against it, and eventually brought about the repeal of the special laws which had been smuggled through the Legislature in order to give the company an advantage in dealing with the City. The Association then aided in the formation of the plans which eventually led to the construction of the Catskill water supply system, which now gives the City an adequate supply of pure water. The Association has constantly fought every effort to encroach upon the Croton Watershed in a manner that might endanger the City's water supply from that source. It is now vigorously opposing the location in the watershed of State institutions which would house a large population of delinquents and defectives.

The re-organization of the express business in this country was due to a movement started by The Merchants' Association in response to complaints made by its members of the express service. The Association formed the Express Rate Conference, composed of commercial organizations throughout the country, and when the matter had been taken up by the Interstate Commerce Commission it furnished the Commission with much of the evidence upon which the re-organization orders were based.

The Association has been successful in bringing about readjustment of telephone rates. As far back as 1907 The Association secured reductions in telephone charges in this City amounting to \$1,500,000 a year, and in 1913 a still further reduction amounting to almost double this sum.



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West Street, 1885, and prior to the widening of the street and construction of the new piers. Note the telegraph poles.



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Broadway, south from 39th Street, the original Casino as first constructed, and under the management of its first proprietor, Rudolph Aronson, with Lillian Russell as his main attraction—1887.

Through the active efforts of The Association, the State of New York and the United States Government joined in a suit to restrain the State of New Jersey from discharging the entire sewage of the Passaic Valley into the upper Bay. This resulted in a modification of the plan, which substantially prevents pollution from this source.

The Committee on Foreign Trade after an exhaustive study recommended to The Association the approval of the general proposition to establish a free zone in this Port somewhat similar in type to the Free Port at Hamburg. The Committee's recommendation has been accepted and The Association is now advocating the establishment of such a free zone.

Upon the initiative of The Association, a joint Committee, representing the various commercial interests and the trunk line railroads, has been created to study the entire terminal situation and recommend plans for a complete re-organization of the City's terminal facilities.

The Association first suggested the Brooklyn waterfront terminal railroad and actively supported the legislation which has made this important improvement possible. It has been active in the movement for readjustment of the New York Central Railroad Lines along the Hudson River in such manner as greatly to improve rail shipping facilities and to release the Hudson River waterfront for the more complete use of water-borne commerce. It was mainly instrumental in the creation by law of an effective Bureau of Fire Prevention and the adoption of systematic inspection as a means of reducing fire hazards, and lessening the insurance burden. It first suggested and effectively urged the construction of the existing high pressure water service for fire prevention, which was followed by a substantial reduction of insurance rates. During several years, in cooperation with the fire insurance authorities, it urged upon the City the construction of the new fire alarm service, and has systematically and successfully promoted the enforcement of ordinances relating to placing rubbish in the streets, exposure of ashes and garbage, regulation of traffic, use of sidewalks, etc.

It prepared and published a summary of ordinances relating to these and similar subjects which has become a standard manual for police use. More than 40,000 copies have been distributed.

The Association has offices on the ninth floor of the Woolworth Building, occupying most of the floor. These headquarters contain an assembly room for the use of the members and for hearings which bring together a considerable number of the members, and a directors' room in which the meetings of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee are held, and the offices of the Bureaus which The Association conducts. In the headquarters also is a library containing publications of current or permanent value relating to the work of The Association. Mr. William Fellowes Morgan is president.



What Col. Waring accomplished for the city.
 Roll-call of the Street Cleaning Department, 1869—and to-day.
Courtesy of Mr. F. Stearns.



Broadway, 28th to 29th Streets — the Old Sturtevant House — 1890.

The Hispanic Society of America

On an elevation overlooking the Hudson, just where Riverside Drive makes a graceful curve as if to spare "Minniesland," the old home of Audubon, the great naturalist (which we have also described), stands the classic home of the Hispanic Society of America, which is devoted to the advancement of Spanish literature, art and history. The entrance proper is on Broadway between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Streets and the nearest station is at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street. The Hispanic Society is thus conveniently reached, and the stranger who decides to spend an hour or two within its walls will have visited one of the most remarkable institutions not only in New York, but in the world as well. In fact, the Hispanic Society probably is better known in foreign countries than it is at home, though in recent years its local fame has greatly increased, partly by reason of the splendid exhibitions of Spanish art which it has given from time to time. Its late exhibition of Spanish tapestries is a case in point. Lovers of art were thus enabled to use the best examples of the most famous Spanish creations in this ancient art, and our country thus received the benefit. The lately increased interest in Spanish America has also given the society an added importance that is rapidly growing as its usefulness becomes more widely known.

The collections of the society, though small, are of exquisite quality. No attempt has been made to include the varying grades of certain illustrative originals, the idea being to limit the exhibits to the very best specimen obtainable in each class, and also one other that might be described as generally typical. In this manner the society has gathered examples of wood carving, silver work, ivory plaques and combs of Phœnician origin, Hispano-Moresque plaques, neolithic and Roman pottery, Buen-Retiro ware, azulejos or glazed

tiles, Roman mosaics and ecclesiastical embroideries, etc. Most of them are of the greatest rarity and many date from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, or are even earlier.

As the society delights to encourage special research in literature and strives to promote new and original investigation so that the result may be literature by itself, it offers special facilities to those pursuing such studies, and its library is, without exception the most important devoted to this particular school in America. Of its original manuscripts, first editions, etc., New York is justly proud. It includes a large collection of the work of Lambert Palmart, of Valencia, the first printer of Spain, with some specimens of contemporary printers of Germany and Italy for purposes of comparison; the first editions of important Spanish authors and a unique special collection, including nearly every known edition of "Don Quixote"—itself an item of absorbing interest and value; autograph letters of Charles the Fifth and the Duke of Wellington; manuscripts of George Borrow and Robert Southey; some ancient maps and rare old prints and beautifully illuminated mediæval liturgical books. The society gives its cordial co-operation to sincere workers and upon application to the librarian the treasures of the library are freely placed at the disposal of readers. It is doubtful if such a similar collection of Spanish memorabilia is extant in any other country in the world.

The existence of the society has been known to the people of New York in a perfunctory way since its opening in 1904. Its building was admired, but considered too far out of the run of things to warrant a special visit. One morning, however, the city buzzed with excitement concerning the advent of a hitherto unheard-of artist—Sorolla—whose works were being exhibited at the Hispanic. The land of Velasquez, of Fortuny, of Murillo, of Goya had once more seized the sceptre of vanished power and like a meteor the splendor of Sorolla's work flashed across the New World.

New York hastened to pay homage to the genius who had in a moment revived the ancient glories of Leon and Castile. Long lines formed their tortuous

lengths in and around the building, and more people viewed Sorolla's pictures in a shorter time than was ever before recorded. The importance of this exhibition did much to focus public attention upon the art treasures possessed by the society, and for the time being overshadowed its other attractions. Its pictures are undoubtedly entitled to the high praise bestowed upon them, as they are of exceptional importance. There are three splendid examples of Velasquez's work. There are paintings by El Greco, Goya, Ribera, Zurzaran, Fortuny, Madrazo, Sorolla, Zuloaga and many other distinguished Spanish artists. The Duke of Alba's is only one among other famous portraits in the society's collection, of which King Alphonso by Sorolla is another. The Queen of Spain is represented. The collection is fully entitled to be called representative in the best sense of the word.

A bronze bust of Collis P. Huntington, father of the founder and to whom the building is a memorial, is of special interest. It is on the right as you enter. The building is open from 10 to 5 every day of the week, but the library is closed on Sundays.

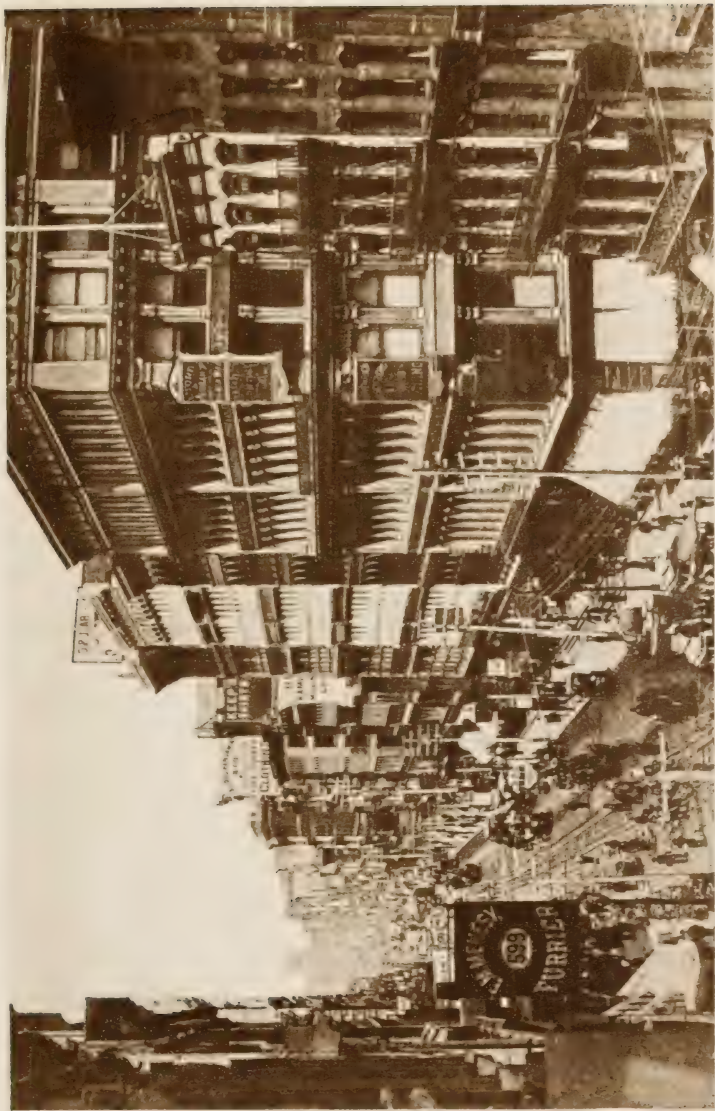
Ambitious Projects for the Next Number of Valentine's Manual.

Our readers we hope, will agree with us that the present number of the Manual is a decided improvement over the first. Eleven colored plates besides a large folding supplement in addition to the usual number of rare old prints and photographs are, we think, an earnest of our policy to make the Manual stronger and better every year. Judging from past experience there is not a shadow of a doubt that in the years to come the present numbers of the Manual will greatly advance in price just as did their predecessors. We have a limited market and our edition is therefore small. The price of last year's issue has already advanced one dollar per copy.

Ships of Old New York

The third issue will have three distinct features. The first, the "Ships of Old New York," wherein will be portrayed all those famous flyers that brought renown to the port of New York in the Roaring Forties. The old Dry Dock neighborhood and the Eleventh Ward will once again blaze forth in all their pristine glory. The shipyards of Christian Bergh, Henry Eckford, Smith and Dimon, Adam & Noah Brown with a dozen others will in memory echo to the sound of the hammer and the anvil. And the tense crowds that awaited news of an old time clipper race will reappear in our pages. All the pictures will be printed in colors—about 24 in all.

The series will not be wholly confined to Clippers but will include other ships of equal interest. The development of Hudson River and coastwise trading ships will be shown. Also (by courtesy of the New York Yacht Club), a series of plates showing all the races for the famous "America" Cup. The Club has shown great interest in this work. The India House, through Mr. Willard Straight, has also offered its cooperation and the Peabody Museum of Salem has also placed many rare prints at our disposal.



42 H. C. BROWN

Broadway, north from Houston Street, in 1885.

Laying the tracks of Jake Sharp's railway, immediately after the bundle aldermen, had granted the franchise.



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Fourteenth Street, West from Broadway, 1870.
Delmonico's and the Old Guard at Fifth Avenue—the New York Hospital on
Fifteenth Street is seen at the right.

Ships of the line, merchantmen, private yachts, whale-backs, modern liners and submarines will not be omitted. This ship feature will be continued during several numbers as the subject is large and of great importance. It will be the most expensive undertaking in a publishing way that has ever before been attempted in a periodical of like character. It will form a volume that will be eagerly sought for and highly prized in the days to come, as New York is already well advanced toward the recovery of her former world supremacy on the Seven Seas.

Notwithstanding the largely increased cost of the next number there will be no increase in price. We would advise our subscribers, however, to order at once as the edition will be soon exhausted when its contents become known. Specimen pages will soon be ready for examination and will be mailed to those interested.

A second feature, of equal if not greater importance will be our reproduction of all the Valentine pictures in the old Manual. These will be printed by the old fashioned lithograph process in all the quaint colorings of the famous originals, under the personal supervision of Mr. Norman T. A. Munder of Baltimore, whose work in this number, "*View from Weahawk, The Clermont passing West Point, Petrus Stuyvesant's Army*, etc., is sufficient guarantee of the excellence which our subscribers may expect. Sixteen plates will be given in the first installment and will be succeeded each year with an equal number till the entire series is completed. In the addition of Mr. Munder to our staff for color work, and of Mr. Edward Lent in typography we consider ourselves fortunate.

Villages of Old New York

The third great feature will be *The Villages of Old New York* wherein will be described the dozen or so hamlets like Chelsea, Bloomingdale, Harsenville, Tubby Hook, Yorkville, Harlem, etc., and will be treated exhaustively. This idea appeals to us strongly and I think we can make a splendid thing of it. It has never yet been done the way we want to do it.

This will be followed by a delightful narrative on the Farms of Old New York. You will see this busy city once more the scene of bucolic delights. The lines in Grey's elegy

Homeward the plowman plods his weary way
Leaving the world to darkness and to me

is no more appropriate to his deserted village than it will be to the scenes in old New York which we will be able to revive.

It will be a notable number. We know it will add to the reputation of *Valentine's Manual*. Any of our readers who have any old documents or photographs pertaining to these subjects are kindly invited to communicate with the editor at their early convenience.



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Fifth Avenue—1885. The Victoria "French Flats," as they were called, at 26th Street. Built by Mrs. Paron Stevens—the first appearance of the now universal apartment house. The original Knickerbocker Trust Company was located on the upper corner opposite—almost the first commercial institution on the Avenue.



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Broadway—1898. The first taxi-cabs in New York. Metropolitan Opera House.



LOWER MANHATTAN FROM BROOKLYN BRIDGE SOUTH, AS IT APPEARED IN 1876.



LOWER MANHATTAN FROM BROOKLYN BRIDGE SOUTH—SAME VIEW—AS IT APPEARS IN 1917.



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